

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 93.] NOVEMBER 1, 1802. [No. 4, of Vol. 14.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS on the ZODIAC at DEN-  
DERA\* (anciently TENTYRA).—Accom-  
panied with a large double Copper plate.

As the Report of Citizen Fourrier concerning this Zodiac and its high antiquity has made a considerable impression on the minds of many, and the argument thence drawn has been considered of great weight, in opposition to the Mosaic records and Revealed Religion; I send you the following observations, with the hope, that, the Miscellany, in which it is proposed to insert them, having a more extensive circulation than any other, they may reach those who otherwise might not see them, and have their effect upon a large class of readers, who may have too lightly acceded to FOURRIER's conclusion.

DENON, speaking of this zodiac as clearly proving the deep knowledge of the ancient Egyptians in astronomy, mentions the ruins which contain it, and are extant but twenty minutes ride from Dendera (the ancient *Tentyra*), known at present under the Arabic name of *Berbe*. Concerning the etymology of this term, various opinions have been offered; but that by the learned DE SACY is most generally admitted. He conjectured it to have been derived from III and EPHEI, signifying *The Temple*.

Notwithstanding this conjecture was assented to by Michaelis, Wahl, and Zoega, it has been opposed by Hartmann, who contends that *Berbe* signifies a pyramid or obelisk. Though supported in this by Schultens, the interpretation rests in part on a conjecture of Reiske, who, for *Barabi*, substituted *Barami*, which, however, in Arabic is plural; and on the persuasion that in *Edrifi* the description of *Berbe* was more suitable to pyramids than temples. M. de Sacy replies, with considerable force, that Schultens would have done more justice to Michaelis, if, instead of indulging conjecture, he had opened some Arabic description of Egypt; for

example, *Macrizi's*, where he would have found instances, that the term could not be applied to pyramids. Accordingly, a passage is referred to in that author, which applies to the place. "Of the number of *Berbe* is that of Dendera, which is a wonderful edifice. It has 180 windows; each day the sun enters by one of these windows, and next day by the following, till at length it reaches the last, and then returns, in a contrary direction, to that in which it began." *Vansleb*, in his *Nouvelle Relation en Forme de Journal d'un Voyage fait en Egypte* (Paris, 1698), describes Dendera, as the site of a wonderful temple of the ancient Egyptians, *d'une grandeur et d'une hauteur DEMESURE'E*, and visible at two leagues distance. He also, applying the account of Macrizi, and considering the windows as double, makes them to be as many as there are degrees in the zodiac, so that the sun, rising each day in a different degree, throws his rays through a different window, till, by thus completing his course, he finishes that of the year. For this reason, it is added, the temple passes in Egypt for wonderful.

Taking these descriptions with the other compartments on the ciellings, given by Denon, one inference, drawn by M. Fourrier, will be readily admitted, which is, that the state of the heavens exhibited corresponds to the date of the building. It remains then to determine, from the zodiac in question, what this date was. Denon, on his second visit, thus describes the temple:—"I went to the ruins, and this time took possession of them in the plenitude of repose. I was first of all delighted to find, that my enthusiastic admiration of the great temple was not an illusion produced by the novelty of its appearance, since, after having seen all the other Egyptian monuments, this still appeared the most perfect in its execution, and constructed at the happiest period of the arts and sciences; EVERY THING IN IT is laboured, is interesting, is important. It would be necessary to draw the whole in its most minute detail, to possess ourselves of all that is worth carrying away."

The date of 15,000 years before the birth of Christ seems but ill to agree with this account, when contrasted with the ordinary remains of human efforts, and the uniform effect of human experience.

\* Having promised to present our readers with the ancient Zodiac lately discovered by the French in Egypt, and copied and published by Denon, we were desirous of accompanying it by a suitable dissertation, when we were favoured with the present valuable communication from the Rev. S. HENLEY.

perience. The monuments of remote ages are more remarkable for their rude bulk, than elaborate workmanship; but, if this be of the time assigned, it follows, that, in the united opinions of Denon and Fourier, 15,000 years before Christ was *the happiest period of the arts and sciences*. So much for their conjoint decision!

Taking, however, this calculation independently of the structure itself, it is fairly admitted to be accurate, so far as it is founded on equinoctial precessions; but, reserving discussions on this head for a work shortly to be published\*, it will be sufficient to observe, that I had thence fixed the age of this zodiac to the very year and day before the inscription ascertaining them was known, and which has not, even yet, been explained.

The plate given from DENON represents the zodiac in two compartments, as it exists on the opposite plat-bands of the portico of the temple. The two large figures that embrace the whole, he supposes, represent the year; and the winged emblem before their mouth, eternity, or else the passage of the sun to the solstices. The disk, at the joining of the thighs of the upper figure, he pronounces to be the sun, whence proceeds a beam of light that falls upon the head of *Isis*, which represents either the earth or the moon. "The sun," he continues, "situated in the sign *Cancer*, may perhaps shew the period of the erection of the temple, whilst the figures joined to the signs may mean the fixed stars, and those in the boats, the revolving bodies, the planets and the comets." After offering these conjectures, this modest Artist, under a conviction of their importance, resigns to others all further development.

Instead of adopting what *Denon* has conjectured, it will be proper to consider the zodiac anew. Accordingly, the female form bent over either division, is unquestionably the *Isis*, which by *Horapollon* is

\* A Disquisition on the Date assigned by Fourier, Commissioner of the Sciences and Arts in Egypt, to the ancient Zodiac there found: whence the extraordinary Darkness recorded by Phlegon, and that by the Historians of China, in the Reign of Quamvu, are identified with the Darkness at our Lord's Crucifixion; the Discordance between the Eclipse noted by Ptolemy, as seen at Arbela and Carthage, is accounted for; the further Desideratum for ascertaining Longitude, required by the Board at Paris, in their Report on Bürg's Tables, supplied; and, thence, in Reference to the Prophecy of Balaam, the Birth of Christ fixed.

determined to be *the year*. The winged globe, according to Macrobius, is the sun commencing his course. The veil on the head of the *Isis* is that mysterious one, which, the famous inscription affirms, no mortal had ever withdrawn. On the upper bend or shoulder of the lower figure are eight lines or units, denoting that the sun, at the cardinal points of the year, is in the eighth degree of the sign; for so it is stated to have been by Manilius at the time of the Julian reform, and such was, according to Columella, the adjustment of the Metonic Cycle, compared with the Tables of Hipparchus. The four stars, of eight rays each, are the dog-star, which governed the Egyptian year, and, being eight months visible in the upper hemisphere, had a month assigned to each ray, as the sun has twelve rays to designate the months of his course. These four stars here signify a quadrennium, when, in the Roman year, an additional, or bissextile day, was added to the 365 days, which constituted the Egyptian. Beneath are twelve other units, as making, in the bissextile year, the solar to exceed the lunar twelve days instead of eleven. The little circle, with wings, on the breast of *Isis*, marks a new but subordinate procession of the sun's course, after the quadrennium has been completed. The waving lines extending along the figure are the Egyptian hieroglyphic for flowing water; whilst the line of stars, each marking, by its six rays, as many portions of time, and, in the square comprising them, the square of that number implies four times six hours, or a day. These, amounting to seventy-nine, express two months or lunations, and twenty days over; which correspond to the two lunar months, added by Numa to the Roman year; these, with twelve days allowed, compensate for the difference between the ordinary lunar year, and the solar bissextile; and eight days, answering to the sun's advancement in the sign, complete the given number. From the bend of the leg downward, five days are so disposed as to shew the five supplementary days above twelve months, of thirty days each, that constitute the Egyptian year. This is evident, from the *hornless* beetle annexed, which was, among the Egyptians, an established hieroglyphic for a mark of thirty days. The three stars on the band surrounding the legs, with the four on the shoulder, symbolizing conjointly seven years, give seventy-seven days as the difference between lunar and solar time, and thus represent at once the sixty-seven days which the year, by the reform of Julius, had



had gone back, with the ten days between the winter solstice, and the first of January, or six days with which he lengthened the months in one part of the year, and four in the other.

Having recourse to the Isis of the upper division, it will be found, that, instead of eight units on the shoulder, she exhibits but seven, whereas the last of the four stars beneath them wants two of its rays, and the units which follow are not twelve but eleven. To account for these variations, let it be observed, that, before the Julian reform, the Roman year being lunar, a month of twenty-two and twenty-three days alternately, named Mercedonius, was inserted after the 23d of February, to adjust the lunar reckoning to solar; but, as in the year of the Julian reform, the twenty-three days were included, there would of course, be one day's advance on the ordinary reckoning, which would leave but seven days by the lunar account, for the sun's place in the sign; whence the eleven units below would answer to the ordinary differences between the lunar year and the solar; whilst the two rays, deficient in the fourth of the stars, would point out the commencement of the lunar year at Rome on the 1st of March, and the solar of Julius on the 1st of January; or, in other words, would correspond to the augmentation of the year, computed backward, which Numa had made. The stars in squares, as before, designating days, which, to the bend of the leg, amount to sixty-seven, correspond to the beginning of the year gone back by the Julian computation, whilst the seven in addition correspond to the sun's place in the sign, which, with the five supplementary days round the legs, make the twelve days in the last year of lunar intercalation, and, as the four divisions between them shew, are coincident again with a quadrennium.

Perfectly congruent with the whole is the pyramidal figure, having a globe or sun at its top. It consists of eleven gradations, which answer to the eleven days between the solar and lunar year, and the ninety-nine divisions upon it discriminate the ninety-nine days between the winter solstice, by which Julius adjusted his reform, and the commencement of the Roman year on the 1st of April. Between, however, the Roman 1st of March, and the 1st of April, a month was left out, or, in other words, had gone back a sign. This is here expressed by the recess of Cancer from the zodiac, and agrees with

VIRGIL's commencement of the year with Taurus:

*Candidus auratis aperit quum cornibus annum Taurus—*

the precise time of which is defined by what immediately follows:

—et adverso cedens Canis occidit astro.

If, now, the setting of the dog-star be placed, according to Petau, on the fourth of the Kalends of May, and the sixty-seven days which the Roman year had gone back at the Julian reform, thence reckoned, we come to the 26th of February, or 1st of Thoth, at the commencement of the era of Nabonassar, which was that likewise of the Egyptian year. The changes in the Roman year having varied its form, in respect to its length, as well as the number of its months, and the days in them, it had accordingly receded two lunar months, and eight days over, making, in the whole, sixty-seven, and so fell on the 27th of April, or day of the dog-star's setting, whence the 28th of March would be the first of Aries; but as, according to Hipparchus, compared with Meton and Manilius, Julius Cæsar's year placed the sun in the eighth day of the sign, these eight days allowed, will fix the beginning of Aries at the vernal equinox, and 21st of March.

The anomalies of the Roman year being adjusted by the year of Nabonassar, or the Egyptian, it becomes evident, from the pyramidal figure, with the sun on its summit, and the cavern beneath, signifying the *vacant interlunar cave* of the moon; that the horns of Pan, symbolizing the horizontal beams of the dog's-star, or completion of the canicular year, are placed on the common boundary of the eighth and third gradation, or day, in the eleven, which indicate the difference between lunar and solar time, or 365 and 354, to distinguish the eight days for the excess beyond the two lunations, and the three other days corresponding to the difference of the Roman lunar year, ending at the 23d of February, and the year of Nabonassar beginning on February 26, which was the first of Thoth by Egyptian reckoning.

The bandages round the head of the Pan express the same with other notes of distinction; for, whilst the uppermost fold has eight points corresponding to eight days, as before, the second exhibits five units, to denote the five Egyptian supplementary days, which with the five points between them taken in account, indicate ten days,

as corresponding with the winter solstice, December 21, whence Julius commenced his reform, and the 1st of January, or his new year's date.

But, as under this reform, the Egyptian year corrected the Roman, so the Roman year, thus corrected, was made by Augustus the standard of the Egyptian; for, as that consisted only of twelve months, of thirty days each, with five days in addition, its commencement receded one day on every quadrennium; consequently, from the year of Nabonassar, and that of the reform of Augustus, by Julian reckoning, sixty-four days, twelve hours (the year of Nabonassar, which was the Egyptian, beginning at noon, according to the Canon of Ptolemy), will shew that the 1st of Thoth, five interceding days being allowed between the Julian correction, taken as beginning from 707 of Rome, and that of Augustus, established in 725, the bissextile four days, twelve hours (or, reckoned from midnight, five days), had varied from the 21st of June, or summer solstitial noon, to the 29th of August, three in the morning, at which time Augustus had fixed it: for sixty four days, twelve hours, and four days, twelve hours, making sixty-nine days, and exceeding the sixty-seven days of Julius by two, Augustus intercalated between the year 709 of Rome, when Julius's reform was completed, and his own, sixteen years after, one day, every third year, instead of every fourth, and so, instead of four bissextile days, six were inserted. Between three in the morning, when the dog star rose, and twelve at noon, when the sun was on the meridian, were nine hours to complete the canonical day; these are accordingly expressed by as many lines on the last fold of the bandage winding round the forehead of the Pan.

Having then found, by these discriminations on the zodiac, the opening of the year, from the rise of Taurus, at the setting of the dog-star, which is exemplified by the solar circle, in a crescent on the bull's neck, it will be seen that the Thoth thence proceeding is represented as a bull in a boat (for the heavenly bodies, which were the Egyptian divinities, were held to perform their revolutions in this manner), and as it has been seen from the star deprived of two rays on the shoulder of the upper Isis, as well as from the two months difference between the year of Romulus and Numa's, that the sun's place had been altered two signs, the third boat or month proceeds from Gemini to Cancer, accord-

ingly, the foremost figure in it represents a priest taking auguries from the rise of the star, whilst the other is evidently Aquarius, or the overpowering of the Nile, at the apparent new moon of Cancer. But Cancer withdrawing from the zodiac, the overflow falls in with Leo; and here, accordingly, Harpocrates appears as on the day answering to bissextile, which is also intimated to belong to that year by the six leaves on the head of Aquarius, or the Nile. This being suppressed in the Egyptian calendar, makes Cancer and Leo run into each other, or confounds the last day of one with the other's first. The figure preceding Leo has the star of five rays, which, indicating five months, marks Leo as the fifth sign, whilst the serpent, rising from under his feet, exhibits the Nilotic year thence beginning, as does the serpent behind the Harpocrates, with his head erected from the fourth fold, a quadrennium. The rising and setting dog-stars follow, as thus corresponding in respect to fixed and moveable time. From the overflow of the Nile, in the sign Leo, we are brought on to the commencement of the year in Virgo. This is expressed by the torch with two flames, followed by a priest taking auguries at the year's beginning, which the bull's head, whose horns symbolize the apparent new moon, and star of five rays above them, sufficiently evince. This also does the hawk, or reviviscence of nature, with a dog's head, and the two units above the same star. The two figures with stars, to intimate the five months between the rising and setting Dog, introduce Libra. The pedestal beneath the scale, with the sun on it, and a sitting figure, as if watching the shade of an obelisk, under the index of the equinoctial balance, together with the sun behind, and the other attendant figures, denote the Thoth, or new year's day, as from that sign, whilst the fourteen articulations in the tail of the dog, will be found to agree with the fourteenth year of the solar cycle, concurrent with the first lunar, when the sun entered Scorpio. The hieroglyphics next succeeding characterize again the beginning of the year, for such are the hawk, crowned with the lotus; the wolf, sacred to the sun; and the cerastes, rising from an oar. The figures of the rising and setting star are intelligible as before. We now come to Sagittarius, an hieroglyphic, composed of a human body, with a bifrontal head of a man and a lion, the Nilotic plant, which indicates the overflow, proceeding from the veil under which both



both are united. The arrow on the bow is the first beam of the year, whilst the chest, forelegs, and body to the wing belong to Pegasus, as the horse of the morning. The hind parts of the wolf complete the reference to the new moon of Thoth, commencing from the dawn. The two divisions on the wing serve to express the distinction of the lunar and solar difference, which answers to the eleven feathers, whilst the twelve intercalations between the wing and tail of the wolf, on which a raven is seated, agree with the obtrusion of the lunar intercalation on the common form of the solar year. Over the Wolf's tail is a star of five rays, pointing at the distance between the moveable and fixed Thoth, whilst the priest, under the mask of a hawk, the symbol of a commencing year, immediately follows, and, with an arrow, or first beam of the rising star, stops the further progress of the bull, which, to express the *moving* Thoth, has an hind-leg joined to his head. This symbol, indeed, with the two next that follow, is a certain key to the whole, inasmuch as they distinctly mark the fixing of the first of Thoth, the dog holding the bull's leg by a chain of nine links, ending with the star of five rays as before, whilst five of these stars, surrounding the Taurine symbol, decide their established import. The one between the horns intimates the original rise at the first of April in the Roman lunar year, at the apparent new moon, that is, the moon on its second day, to which add the intercalary month, Mercedonius, and the difference is obtained of the sun's entrance on the sign, April 20, which accords with the Roman commencement of the year on the *Palilia*. Hence, Aries is again found on the 21st of March. In perfect congruity with this is the chain of nine links annexed to the star. For, as the sidereal revolutions in a year, from meridian to meridian, are 366 days, there will consequently be a day gained by sidereal reckoning: hence, as the sun enters Capricorn on the 22d of December, at noon, these nine days ascertain the difference between that time and the noon of the 1st of January, and thus account for the difference of ten days by the calendar of Julius, when he reformed the Roman year.

Having then found, in this zodiac, the key to the reforms of the Roman year, we have also the clue to that of the Egyptian, introduced by Augustus, in the year of Rome 725, corresponding to the year of Nabonassar 720, and making the difference

of bissextiles six Egyptian months, or 180 days; but these carried back from the 29th of August, or fixed Thoth, go to the moveable Thoth, on the 26th of February. Thus, then, have we the two Thoths, before and behind Capricorn, and these 180 days, from the sun's entrance into Capricorn, with the four bissextiles between the reform of Julius and Augustus, fall in with the summer solstice on the 21st of June.

But, it will be remembered, that one of the dog-stars on the shoulder of Isis was defective in two rays, and that Numa augmented by two months the Roman year: if, in retrocession from Capricorn, these two months be cut off, we are stopped at the 21st of August, and thence, eight days allowed for the sun's advance in the sign, we are brought again to the 29th. To this month Augustus gave his name, and Capricorn was his favourite symbol. Suetonius relates of him, that, on consulting in his youth Theogenes, the mathematician of Apollonia, when the circumstances of his birth were made known, Theogenes sprung up from surprise, and adored him. The reason of this conduct I shall elsewhere explain; but, in addition to this, it will be proper to observe, that, on the celebrated gem of this Emperor's deification, the sign Capricorn is placed in a circle, with the dog-star behind, which, as five only of its rays can be seen, the others suppressed, will accord with the difference between the 1st of January and April, reckoned one way, and, as Augustus was born on the 23d of September, adding the difference between lunar and solar time (the Roman year being then lunar) to the 1st of January in the other. The absent three rays being thus accounted for, it will be obvious that the remaining five relate to the distance between the 23d of September and the 19th of February, to which the four bissextile days again included between the Julian and Augustan reform, came to the 23d, when the Roman lunar year was intercalated; and again, from the 19th day of February, the eight days in the sign reach that of the 1st of Thoth, the year being bissextile, and the excess of sidereal days, from noon to noon, allowed.

It remains to be observed, that, in adjusting the Roman mode of dating to the Egyptian, there is a nominal difference of three years, which will be found to be but nominal, upon comparing the canon of Ptolemy. Hence, what, in Roman reckoning after the reform of the calendar, appears to

to be the 722d year of the city, contrasted with Egyptian time, will fall into the 725th; now, as Augustus was in his thirty-first year, when he fixed the 1st of Thoth, in the 725th year of Rome, and

made this his *first* year in Egypt, the two years from Antony's preceding, were considered as suppressed. This the annexed table will shew:

Year of Rome from the 21st of April.	Æra of Augustus at Alexandria, from the fixed new moon of Thoth.	Dates of the Roman Empire from Coins.	First of Thoth fixed to the 29th of August, and, in bissextile years, to the 30th. The asterisks mark the bissextile.
722		A	The date commencing from Antony and new Rome.
723	*		Battle of Actium on the 5th of Thoth. Alexandria taken in the month Mefori.
724	I		The death of Cleopatra, and beginning of the Cæsars, afterward styled of Augustus, in Egypt.
* 725	2	B	The years of Augustus began to be stricken at Alexandria on coins.
726	3	T	The beginning of the æra of the Augusti at Rome, from the kal. of January, A. U. 727.

Thus, then, as Augustus is stated to have been born in the year of Rome 691, when the Roman year is referred to Egyptian reckoning, it will appear, that, in Roman competition, his thirty-first year fell in this year of reform. In perfect confidence with this, and all that has been adduced, is an inscription on the southern portal of the very temple in which this zodiac exists, and which, though hitherto unapplied, is given by DENON. It is rendered by Mr. Aikin thus:

"On account of the Emperor Cæsar, God, the son of Jupiter, the Deliverer, when Publius Octavius being Governor, Marcus Claudius Postumus Commander in Chief, and Tryphon, General, the deputies of the metropolis consecrated, in virtue of the law, the Propylæum to Isis, the greatest of the Goddesses, and to the associated Gods of the temple, in the 31st year of Cæsar." Here the inscription breaks off, but, in the Greek, the two words ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ follow. For these the French translator unaccountably substitutes —*Le College des Pretres à l'Imperatrice*, whereas it simply signifies *on the sacred Thoth*.

It will suffice to add, that the nineteen

boats under the zodiac exhibit the nineteen years of the Metonic cycle—And to ask:—Where now are the 15,000 years before Christ, of the learned FOURRIER?

*Howland street,* SAMUEL HENLEY.  
*Fitzroy square.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

I was lately examining a library of very valuable books, and admiring the great number of catalogues, contained in it, both of printed books and manuscripts. A person, also, standing near me, noticed the catalogues, but considered them merely as so much waste-paper, or, at best, as extravagant ornaments,—for they were in magnificent bindings,—to adorn a shelf. The authors, too, he represented as mere scholastic grubs, or accurate and minute ABC darians. My feelings, I acknowledge, were widely different. A catalogue of interesting and uncommon books, though it scarcely aspires to a rank in literature, is a most useful guide to inquiry: it is not light, but it opens the door to light: and a man engaged in making an extensive and faithful catalogue, though



though he may challenge no extraordinary reputation as a genius,—for it is, allowedly, a monotonous undertaking,—is entitled to the permanent praise of industry, and to the liberal gratitude of all friends to literature. He renders a most meritorious service, though he makes very humble pretensions: and if he is forbidden to exclaim, *Exegi monumentum*, he may be permitted to use the modest but honourable language of *Fungar vice cotis*.

You will please to take notice, that I am speaking of catalogues simply considered, which contain, without any additional remarks, merely the titles of books. The worth of those catalogues, that not only give the titles of books, but profess to ascertain their worth and fix their character, will be obvious to every reader. Such works as Fabricii *Bibliotheca Græca et Latina*, De Bure's *Bibliothèque Instructive*, and Dr. Harwood's *View of the Greek and Roman Classics*, are to be ranked among books of a superior class, and carry their own recommendation.

The above hints will apply in part to private libraries, though more generally and forcibly to public. Private libraries, indeed, cannot be supposed to be so easily accessible, and are of a more fleeting nature. But if they are brought to the hammer, a scarce book, by means of a catalogue, may often be successfully traced. Public libraries are more the property of the community, than of individuals. They are permanent: they should be easy of access, and cannot be too generally known. That the publication of the catalogues of public libraries has rendered great service to men of letters, will appear from the following remarks.

People fond of reading, though only for their own amusement or instruction, are frequently retarded in their pursuits, for want of documents that are locked up in public libraries. They are unable to purchase many books; or may be unambitious to be thought collectors. All they want, perhaps, is to make occasional references or some partial extracts. To consult, to them would be the same as to possess: but before they can consult, they must know where to inquire.

The value of catalogues is more manifest, when we consider men in the employment of writing for the public, or engaged in publishing useful books, more particularly the Greek and Roman Classics.

Before the invention of Printing, the Greek and Latin authors were to be perused only in manuscripts; and manuscripts were very scarce. To have known there-

fore, where these might be procured, must have been a knowledge of great account. It will be, also, recollected, that when books were first published, they were introduced to the world under peculiar disadvantages. The manuscripts had been frequently copied, and the transcribers, being very often inaccurate or ill-informed men, were liable to make numerous mistakes; these mistakes were copied by succeeding scribes, and hence followed one series of blunders after another. For though the first editions of the classics, the *EDITIONES PRINCIPES*, as they are called, are understood, for the most part, to be more correct than many others, as having been published by the most industrious and competent critics; yet where so many sources of error exist, it is impossible that men should not be led frequently astray: more particularly when, in their very attempt to correct ancient errors, subsequent editors opened a door to new ones, I mean, by raising conjectures of their own. To know, therefore, under such circumstances, where may be found the most correct or scarce editions, and manuscripts of the best authority, becomes a consideration of the highest moment.

From these reasons, as well as others, I infer the importance of faithful catalogues of public libraries, when published at large and generally read.

The catalogues of Dr. Askew's most complete collection of Greek and Roman Classics, or of Dr. Farmer's very miscellaneous but curious library, are still serviceable, though the books are now dispersed. And the catalogues of the Bodleian and Harleian libraries, and many others, have been, and continue to be, of incalculable service to the learned and curious inquirer.

These remarks are made as introductory to a proposal, which I submit with all deference to the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

I am not ignorant, though I have not much perused catalogues, that a great deal has been done, in the way of catalogue-making: and that many private libraries are possessed of catalogues of books, printed as well as manuscript, that are contained in most of the public libraries in Europe and Asia; by turning to Dr. Askew's Catalogue, I also find, that there is a "*Catalogus, Oxon. 1697, Librorum manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, cum indice alphabetico*." To what extent, indeed, the catalogue extends, and whether it comprehends the manuscripts in the private colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, I

am





*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a WELSH TOUR, made during the PRESENT SEASON.

[Continued from page 232.]

**AUGUST 1.**—Wandering along the rocks skirting the vale of Llanberris, we see a couple riding to church in a true Welsh style: the woman on a side-saddle before, the man astride, without a saddle, behind, and holding himself on by clasping her waist. This mode has its advantages: on roads like these, a pillion would be a most unsafe seat. Pursuing our walk, we climb the rock on which stands Dolbadern Castle, now a mere shell, a single tower: with out-works was the whole of its original extent. A small copper-mine is worked on the borders of the lake.

**2d.**—Having eaten up the country for a mile round, we leave Llanberris, and travel over ten miles of bad road, in constant rain, to Carnarvon—the best Welsh town we have seen. We stroll, in the evening, to take a general view of the Castle, a large fortress, communicating with the water on one side, the town-walls on the other. The towers are decagonal, and their walls three yards and a half in thickness. We ascend the Eagle tower, in which Edward II. was born, which is still in high preservation, and commands a wide view over the country. The last glimmer of twilight compels us to withdraw with half-satisfied curiosity to an inn, which is a perfect palace compared to that we have left.

**3d.**—Returning to the Castle, we find it to have consisted formerly of five parts, now laid together by the ruin of the walls dividing them. The windows are small, and turned, for the most part, towards the inner courts. On the whole, Carnarvon Castle appears to have been more adapted to repel an enemy, and lodge a numerous garrison, than to accommodate a king or noble in time of peace. The battlements are still accessible, and the whole is in sufficiently good preservation to show what it has been. An old goat with a most venerable beard stalks through the grass-grown courts, and some pretty kids peep through the narrow windows. Under one of the towers two large subterranean apartments have been discovered, filled with human bones, probably the depository of such of the garrison as fell during a siege, by the sword, or by sickness. Leaving our ponies, we proceeded in a chaise, two of the party walking, along the coast of the Menai, through a country very different from the parts we had

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 93.

left—flat, woody, and highly-cultivated. Crossing the straits at Bangor-ferry, we enter the uninteresting plains of Anglesey, an inclosed cultivated tract, with large cattle, and rich corn-fields. The cottages are somewhat better than those we left, and we observe the farmers themselves riding to market, not their wives, as in other parts of Wales. The day had been dark and lowering; but just before we reached Amlwch, the sun burst forth, and presented us with a scene of inconceivable grandeur. The whole Snowdon ridge was in full view, from its farthest inland peak to Penmaen Bach and Orme; Head jutting into the sea. Suddenly every pinnacle is on fire, a flood of ruddy light rolls down over them, melting into the most brilliant purple, which descends to meet the light haze, distinguishing the distant, from a nearer, range of mountains, lying in deep shade, and from the blue sea melting into the sky. On the other side, the lofty promontory of Holyhead juts into the boundless expanse of ocean, tinged with the countless hues reflected from an evening-sky. In front, the Parys mountain spreads its dreary wilderness, whence the sulphureous vapours of the mine banish every trace of vegetation; its forges and smelting-houses flame up in the distance. Gradually the light fades away, and we enter, without reluctance, the comfortable town of Amlwch, peopled, by the vicinity of the mine, with several thousand inhabitants.

**4th.**—We devote the whole of this morning to the survey of the Parys-Mine, whose huge excavations come to open day. In some parts the cavity is as much as eighty yards deep, and surrounded with rocks of every possible shade of grey and yellow, and starting into a thousand grotesque forms. We survey the whole process of procuring and refining the ore, which, however curious, scarcely compensates me for the pain occasioned by the suffocating effects of the sulphur, which is procured and roasted in large quantities. In the evening we visit the narrow creek, improved by art into a port, and observe a sloop entering the harbour with crowded sails. The shore is very rocky; the water extremely deep, even close to land, and of the most beautiful green I ever beheld.

**5th.**—After wasting great part of the morning in waiting for a chaise, we retrace our footsteps to the shores of the Menai, which we cross, in a deliciously calm evening, and sleep at Bangor-Ferry.

Q q

6.—Pro-

6th.—Proceed towards Conway, twelve miles along the rich level shores of the Menai; drive through the neat little city of Bangor, whose cathedral is almost as large as an English parish-church, while the parish-churches of Wales only aspire to the appearance and dimensions of an English stable. Pass several gentlemen's houses embosomed in fine woods. At length, the country assumes a wilder air; and a terrace-road, supported by walls, conducts us round the sides of Penmaen Mawr, a huge, bare, overhanging rock, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea, and formerly the terror of travellers, from the numerous fatal accidents caused by the crags giving way under the feet. At present it is probably insecure at the breaking up of a frost, from the large fragments of rock which, at that time, roll down across the road, sometimes breaking through the wall which bounds it towards the sea; but at this season, unfortunately, no traveller can signalize his courage, by attempting this once formidable pass.

Arriving at the old neglected town of Conway, we hasten to visit its venerable Castle, an extensive building, consisting of eight large round towers and outworks, with three lofty watch towers: it has less the appearance of military strength, than that of Carnarvon, though the walls are equally thick; but it is yet farther decayed, and still more beautiful and picturesque as a ruin. Its situation is peculiarly fine, seated on a rock commanding the river, and connected with the town walls which are still entire, and strengthened by handsome towers in the same style as those of the Castle. No practicable stair-case remains to any tower of the castle, and a very large breach appears in the lower part of one, the upper part of which supports itself by its own strength in a most singular manner. Some fine arches still subsist, which formerly supported the vaulted roof of the great hall. A small chapel of rich architecture is in good preservation, and some fret-work still remains over the windows, which are much larger than those of Carnarvon. Returning from this noble ruin, we accidentally discover an old palace built by the famous Earl of Leicester. It is still inhabited by poor people, and some curious specimens of the furniture remain. The queen's arms are carved in several parts, and those of the families who have been its successive possessors are cut over a chimney-piece, now covered with white-wash. The building incloses an

extensive court, and several turrets of considerable height rise from various parts.

7th.—Crossing, at the ferry, the river Conway, here one of the finest streams in Wales, whose banks alternately wave with wood and corn, and give fertility to meadows of a luxuriant green, speckled with fine cattle, we ride along the sands to Ormes Head, a huge projecting limestone rock, of a bold and striking figure, the haunt of various species of birds, and one of the finest *Belvideres* in the world. Scaling, with some difficulty, its steep, smooth ascent, we gain the windy summit, and gaze, with mingled wonder and delight, at the wide varied scene that bursts upon us. Westward the jutting point of Priestholme Island appears, forming with the spot we occupy the horns of the wide bay of Beaumaris. Over it to the north-west, is faintly seen the high land in the neighbourhood of Amlwch: a line of flat coast runs on in a south-westerly direction to the entrance of the Menai, which appears a line of silver: eastward from Bangor, a level cultivated shore extends for some miles, till Penmaen Mawr opposes a steep rocky barrier to the waves. Penmaen Bach succeeds, guarding the estuary of the Conway, whose rich banks are crowned by its town and noble castle rising from its rock, and backed by stately woods. A fine bend of the river closes the view on this side; and the eye, returning along its eastern bank, views woods, and gently sloping meadows, with the old ruined mansion of Gloddaeth lifting its nodding head in melancholy pride. A narrow slip of corn and meadow land, scarcely raised above the water, succeeds, and connects the promontory with the main land. Northwards extends a vast expanse of ocean, tinged with a thousand hues, imparted by the sweeping clouds, the partial sun-beams, the scattered sandbanks, and the white breakers dashing over them with sullen murmurs. Cormorants and gulls fly screaming over the waters, and break the air with fluttering wings. Skirting the mountain, we reluctantly descend its eastern side, and view it forming, with the little Ormes Head, a semi-circular bay of exquisite beauty. The pass between the two Ormes Heads was defended by a castellated house of great antiquity, now in ruins, and surrounded by peaceful cottages, whose inhabitants are busied in their hay-harvest, while their corn waves round them almost ripe for the sickle. Crossing the isthmus with the sea, in view on either hand,

we



we again reach the sands, where we watch the fishermen dragging their nets. I recognize among the plants several old acquaintance—the horned poppy, soldanella, and sea-chickweed, all in full flower, the sea-eringo, and a grass which binds together the loose sands with its long tenacious roots. Reaching the ferry, we observe a fishing-vessel unloading into a cart standing deep in the water, and witness the curious operation of drawing a coach into the ferry boat. My poney leaps on-board without the least hesitation. In the evening we wander among the ruins of the Castle, and scare from its nest a hawk, which, with the jackdaw, builds unmolested among the inaccessible turrets of the ruin. After gazing at a glorious sun-set from its dismantled windows, we retire slowly, musing on “the days of old.”

8th.—Leaving Conway, we proceed to Llanrwst, twelve miles. In this tract we find thick hedges superseding stone walls, fine meadows, rich crops of wheat, and well-grown trees, so that, but for a cloud-capped summit now and then towering over the hills, and a rude drag sometimes starting through the grass, we might imagine ourselves in one of the finest parts of England. After winding for some time along the side of a hill, and crossing two or three mountain-torrents, which we see with peculiar pleasure, having met with none for several days past, we catch a view of the beautiful vale of Conway, with a mansion on the opposite slope, somewhat in the style of Fekiniog, but wider and more fertile, with corn-fields intermingling with the meadows. Passing the pretty little village of Trefriw, we reach the neat town of Llanrwst—a city for Wales! In the evening, treading back our steps, we cross the river again on a handsome bridge, built by Inigo Jones, and enter the Gwydir woods, cloathing the lofty sides of a precipitous rock. At the bottom stands the house, a curious old edifice, partly of stone, partly of timber, blackened, and adorned with white figures. A little way up the hill is a half-ruined terrace, the fence of the now grass-grown garden, in which is a neat little chapel, with some alms-houses. Following a steep path, through light woods of ash, beech, and fir, all beautiful trees of their kinds, we gain the top, whence we catch a fine view of the town lying close under the hills, on one side, with the broad stream of the Conway winding along through a beautiful rich valley, from half a mile to a mile in breadth, bounded on one side by gentle green slopes, on the other by dark heathy

hills of more abrupt figures, some bare, others covered with young plantations of fir; the setting-sun fringes the dark clouds with a crimson line, and sheds a fine glow over the whole scene. Admonished by the coolness of the evening, we retire, at length, observing in our way some groups of peasants, “in their Sunday’s best,” and a knot of girls dancing reels on the bridge in a style not unworthy the ball-room.

9th.—Make an excursion to Capel Cerrig, ten miles. The road winds through the Gwydir woods for a considerable distance, overlooking the vale of Conway, where the yellow corn contrasts finely with the green meadows, the dark hills, and the woods now glowing in all the pride of summer. The vale gradually becomes narrower, as we approach the source of the stream, but not less woody or fertile. This is, indeed, the garden of Carnarvonshire, and some pretty comfortable houses enliven the scene. About five miles from Llanrwst is the junction of the Conway with the Lugwy, a rapid mountain-torrent, rushing through a deep rocky glen, overgrown with wood. A bridge crosses it at this spot, formerly a very dangerous ford, owing to the rapids and fragments of rocks impeding the current. Proceeding along the vale of the Lugwy, on Lord Penrhyn’s new road, some hills are seen clothed with trees, through which crags of grey rock start up, and diversify the green mass. Some little cascades dash from the mountains, and the whole assumes a wilder character, though still tempered by the rich meadows, with hedges, and a few corn-fields interspersed. The Lugwy is a glassy stream of a respectable size, though less than the Conway. After following for some distance the mazy windings of the vale, which present every moment a new prospect, some cloud-topped hills appear in view. Moel Shiabod lifts his airy pinnacle in dusky grandeur, and another turning shews us the great Snowdon itself, closing the valley with a huge craggy mass, apparently forbidding all farther progress. Two little lakes spread their blue waters at its feet; and on their brink stands the handsome new inn, its walls covered with slates in a most singular manner. After resting a few hours in this lovely spot, we return by the same road, gazing with rapture on the scenes of mingled beauty and grandeur, which render this tract the most delicious in all Wales.

10th.—Leaving Llanrwst, we ascend a road winding along the side of the valley

opposite to Gwydir. Moel Shiabod and Snowdon soon appear in sight, piercing with their highest pinnacles the light veil of clouds wrapping their dusky forms. After skirting for some miles the rich valley of the Conway, and casting many a backward glance on its majestic skreen of mountains, we enter on a high, dreary, moorland tract, destitute of corn, wood, and water, which extends through parts of the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, almost as far as Corwen, where a little torrent, with rocky and deeply-wooded banks, begins to attend the course of the the road, and "bears its scanty tribute" to the Dee, a stream of superior size and dignity, flowing through the celebrated vale of Llangollen. The mountains now dwindle into hills, from which no torrents take their rise. The wood descends from the heights to cloath the banks of the river; the majestic wildness of Wales begin to disappear, and is not yet fully re-placed by the fertile beauty of England. The commencement of the valley, therefore, disappoints, from the want of a strongly-marked character. A little farther on, however, some beautiful woods of pendant birch and alder are seen; the river pours along its clear dark stream over foaming rapids; fields of yellow corn, and bright green meadows, bounded by luxuriant hedges, adorn its banks. The forms of the hills are marked by the lightest and most elegant curves, and an air of placid beauty reigns over the scene, inspiring sentiments of the softest and most complacent satisfaction. Passing hastily through the little town of Llangollen, we begin to approach the English border; and a rich lime-stone soil succeeding to the slate, forms a natural, nearly corresponding with the civil, boundary. Stone walls are supplanted by thick hedges; the white smoke rises curling from numerous lime-kilns in the hills; gentlemen's houses become more frequent; comfortable white cottages, of two stories, succeed the miserable hovels of the Welsh. Sheep become scarce, and large brown and mottled cattle people the meadows. Blue cloaks, and beaver hats over mob-caps; peat stacks, and bleary eyes, utterly cease. A noble range of stone columns, intended to carry an aqueduct from the Ellesmere Canal across the River Dee, marks the introduction of commerce and manufactures. Some low-hung clouds still rest on the hills in view behind us, but not a single rising appears in front to break the descent into the plain of Shrewsbury. Another aqueduct borne upon arches, and a canal sup-

ported by embankments, cross the little vale of Ceiriog, whose wooded rocks, and little foaming torrent, preserve the last vestiges of Welsh scenery. Chirk bridge succeeds, and a street of red brick houses welcomes the English traveller to his native land. With a mingled feeling of pleasure and regret, I once more observe large waggons, gardens before the cottages, fields of turnips, and wooden stiles. Our Welsh postilion, sitting, as usual, on the splinter-bar, speaks English to all he meets, without danger of being answered with that "*Dym Sarsneg*" (No English), which had so often vexed us. A few miles more of jolting road brings us to the ugly town of Oswestry, where nothing but the harp on the stairs (a thing universal in Welsh inns) reminds us that our Cambrian trip was more than a delightful vision.

11th.—Proceed through a waving sea of corn to Shrewsbury—after all, even a flat country, teeming with plenty, and smiling with comfort, is no unpleasant sight; and the neighbourhood of Salop has hills too, which before my Welsh journey, I should have looked up to with reverence. But I ought to have seen them first—after contemplating Snowdon, who can pay due honour to the Wrekin? or admire the Severn, polluted by recent showers, after the transparent current of the Dee? Some objects of curiosity, however, in the way of buildings, attract our attention, and the hearty welcome of a friend gives the highest zest to the entertainment.

12th.—Quitting our kind host with great regret, we arrive, in the evening, at Coalbrook Dale, fourteen miles. Leaving the Abbey of Buildwas in the valley behind us, we cross the airy arch of an iron bridge, which introduces us to one of the most singular scenes imaginable. The broad stream of the Severn flows through a narrow glen, whose rocky banks are cloathed with luxuriant woods. In the midst of this rural scenery another iron bridge appears; the fire and smoke of a thousand forges raise their volumes to the sky: long mounds of burning coke cast a lurid glow around them, and the thundering explosions of the mine-blast, mixed with the hissing of steam-engines, and beating of huge hammers, breaks on the deafened ear. The enchanted wood of Tasso, with its wall of fire, and horrid noises, was full in my memory—for once a poetical thought is suggested by the haunts of manufacture and commerce! The moon now rises in full splendour over the wooded hills, and adds to the singularity of



the scene, by pouring on the stream below a flood of silver light, which dances, mingled with the red flames reflected from the burning coke.

13th.—After breakfasting with Mr.—, by whose kindness we obtain a very intelligent guide, we go through all the works, observe the various processes of smelting, casting, and hammering, the iron dug on the spot; see the inclined planes and rail-ways, by which the lime and coal (also found in the neighbourhood) are transported; and examine a huge steam-engine, by means of which the various wheels are supplied with water. In the evening we wander in some beautiful woods on the hill, through which an excellent path, with benches and summer-houses, has been made, for the public use, by the disinterested munificence of Mr. Reynolds.

14th.—Leaving Coalbrook Dale early in the morning, we put ourselves into the mail-coach at Shifnal, whirl rapidly past Wolverhampton, with its coal-pits and forges, glance through the little London of Birmingham, greet in haste the classic shades of Stratford, rumble, between sleep and waking, through the awful grandeur of Oxford, and find ourselves seated at breakfast in the center of London: I quickly escape from its smoke and noise, and rejoice to find myself once more safe in my little quiet home.

—

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

Of the SOURCE, whence DANTE is supposed to have drawn the SUBJECT, &c. of his *DIVINA COMMEDIA*.

IN a pamphlet, intitled *Di un' antico Testo a Penna della Divina Commedia di Dante, con alcune Annotazioni, &c. Lettera di Eustazio Dicearcheo*, which was published last winter at Rome, the author, Padre Costanzi, superior of the Monastery of St. Calisto, gives an account of a manuscript copy of the Poem of Dante, in the library of the Monastery of Monte Casino, which is valuable on account of its antiquity, and the various readings it contains. But what renders it still more important, is the commentary accompanying the text, as it throws light on many doubtful and obscure passages. P. Costanzi has carefully collated this manuscript with the excellent Roman edition of Dante, in three volumes, quarto, 1791, by P. Lombardi, which is the fruit of eighteen years' study, and was printed at the expence of Angelucci, who afterwards took so active a part during the continu-

ance of the Roman Republic. In the course of this comparison, P. Costanzi has frequently had occasion to praise the diligence and acumen of Lombardi, many of whose happy conjectural emendations are confirmed by this manuscript. The Commentary appears to have been written before the year 1368, and is consequently as old as, if not older than, any of the Illustrations of Dante, as, for instance, that of Benvenuto of Imola. The form of the letters, and the orthography prove the manuscript to be nearly of the same age. P. Costanzi has collected not only all the most important various readings, but likewise such passages from the Commentary as contributed most towards illustrating the poet, chiefly containing historical anecdotes of the persons mentioned by Dante, and of the customs, &c. of the age he lived in.

But what renders this publication most interesting to the lovers of Italian literature, is the author's inquiry relative to the source whence Dante derived the plan and part of the materials of his work. Notwithstanding the great number of commentators who have written on the *Divina Commedia*, no satisfactory answer had been given to the question, whence the first idea of the poem was taken. Most of them were satisfied with the hint Dante has himself given in the poem, by chusing Virgil for his master and guide; from whose Journey to Tartarus he has undoubtedly adopted some traits. Still, however, no one would, on that account, attempt to deny him the honour of being the original inventor of the subject of his poem. From his Heathen guide Dante could borrow but little; for his Journey comprehends the three kingdoms of existence after death, according to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and the poet performs his journey in the character of a Roman Catholic Christian. Bottari was the first who took notice of a work, which is undoubtedly older, more than a century older, than Dante's, and in which Dante may have found the three principal parts into which his poem is divided. The work we allude to is the *Vision of Alberico*, by a boy, nine years of age, and afterwards a Monk in the Monastery of Monte Casino, in the library of which place the original of it still exists in manuscript. Bottari had seen a copy of it in the Padre Abate D. Constantino Gaetani's, collection of manuscripts in the library di Sapienza at Rome. Bottari was led to suspect that Dante had borrowed, not only the plan of his *Divina Commedia* from this *Vision of Alberico*,

*Alberico*, but even many single traits and visions; for both works treat of an ecstatic journey through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, and he adduced two examples, which prove their exact agreement in the detail of particular descriptions.

Bottari, however, passed over many others, which have been noticed by P. Costanzi, who has carefully compared the two works. From the result of his labours, it appears, that Dante borrowed not only the general outline, but likewise a great part of the materials of his poem, from the above-mentioned Vision of *Alberico*; so that it may be considered as the first sketch of a picture, which Dante afterwards finished with scientific skill, adorning it with the most vivid colours, and all the ornaments suggested by his bold and vigorous imagination.

The little visionist *Alberico* was born in the village of Sette Fratri, belonging to the diocese of Sora, in the kingdom of Naples, about the beginning of the 12th century. He was descended from a noble family, and, when nine years of age, was attacked by a dangerous disease, in consequence of which he lay nine days in a state of insensibility; but, during this trance, his soul was very busily employed. He thought that he was carried aloft by a large white dove, and then conducted by St. Peter and two angels through purgatory to hell to view the punishments of sin, and the various classes of sinners; relative to which his guide did not fail to give him every necessary explanation; and then led him through the seven heavens to Paradise, to see the glory and happiness of the saints. Having again safely returned to the earth, he awoke, and, soon after recovering from his illness, entered, in his tenth year, into the order of the Monks of Monte Casino, who then, and till the year 1123, were governed by Abbot Girardi.

About the same time, Pietro Diacono, the historian of his order and of this vision, who was descended from the noble and powerful family of the Counts of Tusculum, was dedicated by his parents to the same order, when only a child of five years of age. Pietro grew up in the monastery along with young *Alberico*, and was an eye-witness of the pious and exemplary life he led, and of his mind being continually engaged in meditating on the scenes which had been presented to his view during his ecstasy. The history of this wonderful vision had, in the mean time, spread from mouth to mouth, and had been so disfigured and falsified by additions and misapprehensions, that the

Abbot Girardi ordered Guido, one of his Monks, to write a faithful account of it from the mouth of *Alberico* himself. But, in the course of time, so many errors had crept into the copies of this narrative, which were circulated in manuscript, that in the year 1127 already the then Abbot, Senioretto, found it necessary, for the sake of truth, to order a new revision and correction of it; which the pious *Alberico*, who was probably so wholly engaged with his prayers and contemplations, that he had neither time nor inclination to learn to write, performed in three days, with the assistance of the above-mentioned Pietro Diacono. The original of this corrected History is now in the library of the Monastery of Monte Casino, and a Letter is prefixed, signed with the name of *Alberico*, in which an account is given of the manner in which it had been corrupted, and again restored to its genuine authenticity. It appears, that this story had, since the beginning of the twelfth century, been circulated all over Italy, and every where read and listened to with such avidity, that the painters of that age drew their representations of hell from the description of *Alberico*, as being an eye-witness. Such an ancient painting, executed in the twelfth century, still exists in an old church at the foot of Monte Odra, which now bears the name of Madonna della Grotta, and lies near the village of Fossia, in the diocese of Aquila. On viewing this picture, a person unacquainted with the *Vision of Alberico* would suppose, either that the subject of it was taken from Dante, or that the poet had borrowed from it.

The following corresponding passages and traits from the Vision of *Alberico* and that of Dante will enable our readers to decide for themselves, whether it be probable or not, that Dante had drawn from this source: A bird, resembling a white dove, lifts up the boy *Alberico* by the hair of his head: and he is then conducted, by St. Peter and two angels, through the region of torments. Dante, in like manner, ascends from the earth on an eagle, till he reaches the gates of purgatory; and Virgil is his conductor.—*Alberico* finishes his tour in nine days, and Dante in nearly the same space of time; for when, on Easter-day, he arrives safely in Paradise, he had been already seven days on his journey.—*Alberico* sees a large lake, which seems to him to be full of blood: but the Apostle informs him that it does not contain blood, but fire, in which murderers are punished, and that it has the appearance of blood merely on account



count of their blood-thirstiness. Dante, too, sees in hell a river of blood, in which murderers are tormented.—Alberico tells us, that his *Cicerone* had conducted him to the mouth of the river of hell, which resembled a deep dark well, and whence a dreadful cry of lamentation was sent forth. Near this he likewise saw the *Worm of Hell*, of a monstrous size, bound fast with a strong chain. Dante, too, finds in hell a dark well, and hears, when he comes near the gates of hell, the cries of the damned; and more than once Cerberus and Lucifer are called the *Great Worm*.—During Alberico's journey through hell, St. Peter having left him for a moment, to open the gates of Paradise to a newly-arrived soul, one of the infernal spirits, of a terrible bristly appearance, flew at him with a furious menacing mien, and was on the point of seizing upon him, when St. Peter hastened to his relief, and snatched his affrighted *protégé* from the grasp of the fiend. The same accident happens, more than once, to Dante, namely, in the twenty-first, and particularly in the twenty-third, canto of the *Inferno*, where Alberico's *Meque subito arripiens* is literally translated by *Di subito me prese*.—Alberico sees a class of the damned, whose necks are bent down with large masses of iron. Dante sees in hell those who had been damned for their hypocrisy, wandering about with ponderous caps and hoods, so that they are not able to lift up their heads.—Alberico sees in hell a river of burning pitch, over which there is a bridge. When the sinners come to the middle of this bridge, they tumble into the river, dive under, and rise and sink again several times, till at last they resemble boiled flesh. In the eleventh canto of Dante's *Inferno*, there is likewise a lake of boiling pitch, a bridge from which a sinner is precipitated; souls of the damned plunge and emerge in the pitch; and even the comparison with boiled flesh is not forgotten.—Alberico sees a horrible valley, filled with innumerable hillocks, composed of large congealed fragments of ice, in which a number of sinners are frozen up to the ankle, others up to the knee, others up to the middle, others up to the breast, according to the degree of their guilt; and some even completely incased in a transparent crystalline shell. The whole of this scene is copied in the twelfth canto of the *Inferno*, with this difference only, that Dante places the sufferers in a lake of blood, instead of a valley full of ice. This latter, however, is afterwards introduced in the thirty-

second and thirty-third canto. A similar agreement exists between the descriptions which both of these extatical travellers give of their passage from the region of the damned to that of the blessed. Alberico says, that St. Peter had told him a great many things concerning persons still living, and commanded him to communicate to them what he had heard. Dante, too, had a similar conversation with St. Peter in Paradise, and receives from him the same commission. Both visionists likewise travel on the same road through the heavens:—Alberico is carried up by his dove, and Dante by his eagle: in both journals the heaven of the moon is the first station they halt at; then they ascend, by degrees, to the heavens of the higher planets, till they reach that of the planet Saturn, whence they at last rise into the empyreum, to view the choirs of angels, the abode of the patriarchs, prophets, &c. which surround the throne of the Most High. Both follow the Ptolemaic system; Dante, however, with greater exactness than Alberico, who does not strictly adhere to the order of the planets.—Alberico, having related how St. Peter had conducted him through Paradise, and shewn him the places where the blessed reside, adds:—"St. Peter likewise shewed me a resplendent and beautifully ornamented bed, on which a person was lying, whose name the Apostle told me but, at the same time forbade me to communicate it to others. The same circumstance, with only a little variation, is related in the thirtieth canto of Dante's *Paradiso*."

Very little doubt, then, can remain, that Dante derived the plan, and part of the materials, of his *Divina Commedia* from this source. It can hardly be supposed, that the poet could be unacquainted with so remarkable a legend, which was so generally known and credited, that painters took from it the subjects of their pictures; especially as Dante, who had been sent as ambassador from the Republic of Florence once to Rome, and twice to Naples, must have been in the neighbourhood of this part of Italy, and perhaps even visited the Monastery of Monte Casino, where he would have had an opportunity of reading Alberico's narrative: but he might easily have become acquainted with it without having ever travelled to that place. In the minds of some sceptical readers, however, who cannot so easily persuade themselves as P. Costanzi of the truth of so sublime and learned a vision, by a boy of nine years of age, a doubt will perhaps arise, whether little Alberico, from whom the great

great Dante did not disdain to borrow a considerable part of the visions in his poem, did not likewise borrow his from some previous visionist, of whom no trace now remains.—F. Lombardi, the above-mentioned editor of Dante, died at Rome about the beginning of the present year.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REVIEW of the PRESENT POLITICAL STATE of NATIONS.

THE result of the destructive contest, which has, at length, happily terminated in a general peace, is the establishment of a new order of things in Europe. Mutual excesses have more forcibly shewn the necessity of conciliation; and the politics, as well as the limits, of nations have, as it were, by general consent, undergone, or are undergoing, an almost entire change. The reader will recollect, that a plan of universal representation, and perpetual peace, was imputed to Henry IV. of France; and that this benevolent project was unhappily frustrated by the hand of a fanatic assassin. Whether the same idea, or something of a similar tendency, is now in agitation, we do not pretend with certainty to affirm. It appears, however, that some general system of pacific policy, has actually been agreed upon; for we find, in a Proclamation by the Executive Council of the Helvetic Republic, dated July 20, 1802, the following remarkable words:—"Citizens of Helvetia, there exists between the governments of Europe a treaty for the maintenance of peace, order, and the conservative principles of political society," &c. &c.

What powers of Europe, beside France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, may have been admitted as parties to this treaty, it would be useless here to conjecture; but we may be allowed to indulge the hope, that, whatever be the nature or extent of the plan, it will be found capable of establishing a permanent, if not a perpetual, peace.\*

In attempting to give an idea of the actual state of the nations composing the great social commonwealth, we propose to begin with those of the north, and first with

**RUSSIA.**—This immense empire, according as its councils have been guided by wisdom or by folly, has, particularly

\* The Project of a perpetual Peace, by the Abbé de St. Pierre, contains, with some visionary speculations, a great deal of sound sense.

during the late contest, alternately formed the source of the hopes and of the fears of other nations. Actuated by the vacillating notions of a capricious monarch, it seemed to retire from one war only to engage in another; and the destinies of Russia, as well as those in some measure of the rest of Europe, depended upon the will of a madman. The perverseness which characterised his external policy, was no less conspicuous in all the measures of his domestic administration. The circulation of books was suppressed, commerce suspended, and civilization at a stand. The extreme of external impolicy and internal despotism gave rise to a conspiracy, which terminated in the death of Paul; and hope was restored to the country, and to Europe, in the known character of his successor.

In monarchies, the history of the prince is the history of the state. The first acts of the reign of Alexander, consisting principally in the abolition of the most odious decrees of Paul, are fresh in the recollection of the reader. His measures have hitherto been characterised by tolerance, benevolence, and wisdom. But our business here is to mark especially the spirit of those regulations, which have come to our knowledge within the last month. In respect to what concerns religious toleration, this end cannot perhaps be better accomplished than by the following extract of a letter from Teflis, the capital of Georgia, lately annexed to the Russian dominions. It is dated in April, 1802.

"Conformably to a manifesto of his Imperial Majesty, of the 12th of September, 1801, uniting Georgia (Russian Grusinia) to his empire, Lieutenant-general Knorring, Supreme Chief of this Province, Civil and Military Governor of Astracan, and Commander in Chief of the Troops in the Line of Mount Caucasus, accompanied by the Civil Governor of Grusinia, several Members of the Chancery, the first Aid-de-camp of the Inspector, and two Assessors of the College, set off, on the 1st of April, from the frontiers of Russia, to establish the new government at Teflis, the capital of the province. Many principal members of the clergy attended the General from the frontiers of their country, and received with enthusiasm, and to the great joy of the people, the image of *St. Nina*, which the Czar Wachtang, who died at the commencement of this century, had left at Moscow, and which was restored to them on this occasion. Prince Antonius, patriarch of the country, accompanied by all his clergy,



gy, went to meet the Saint four leagues from the capital, and pronounced a prayer and thanksgiving in celebration of the happy event. He accompanied the General to the capital, where the image was conducted in triumph to the cathedral, in presence of above fifteen thousand people; prayers were there repeated, and Heaven was besought to pour its blessings on the monarch, whose sage laws promised durable happiness, and on the governor, whose virtues and love of justice have obtained the confidence and esteem of the nation. On the 12th of April (old style), the oath of fidelity to the Emperor was taken with great pomp, in presence of the commander in chief and his suite: it was pronounced in all the churches, by the different nations, such as the Grusinians, Greeks, Armenians, Tartars, &c. The zeal and enthusiasm with which they severally took the oath is a proof of their attachment to the new government."

Among other traits which evince the benevolence of Alexander, is the establishment of an administration for ameliorating the condition of the poor in Petersburg. The following letter, written by the Emperor, on the 28th of May, 1802, to the Chamberlain Wittostoff, President of the Commission created to that effect, is equally a proof of a philanthropic disposition and a sagacious mind:

"Mr. Chamberlain Wittostoff, The manner in which alms are distributed to the poor only serves to increase their number. The old man, broken down with years, does not find his repose assured; the youth, pining with misery, is not restored to health; and the infant, who might become the support of the state, is not rescued from death or vice. The idle and importunate beggar often seizes from the hand of beneficence what was destined for the father of a family, overwhelmed with despair, and groaning on his couch. Beneficence does not consist in being moved by the often deceitful aspect of distress, but in visiting the unfortunate at their places of residence; in these abodes of affliction and tears, we must seek to mitigate their misfortunes by words of consolation, by salutary advice, in short, by every physical and moral means. In this true charity consists. The possibility of accomplishing this meritorious work is demonstrated by the experience of several enlightened people, particularly of Hamburg, where a society of virtuous and peaceable citizens, without any view of personal interest, and without expectation of reward, have, for the consolation of suffering humanity,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 93.

for fifteen years acquitted themselves of the sacred duty of relieving their neighbour in the most useful and most efficacious manner.

"Wishing to follow this example, I shall name a commission, composed of three members, who will name unanimously a fourth; the four will name a fifth, and so on to nine; the nine members will name others to the number of seventeen. You will lay your plan before that commission, in order that it may examine in what points and how it is to be carried into execution. To shew what strong claims the victims of misfortune have on my heart, I take under my immediate and particular protection, not only the benevolent society establishing in this capital, but all those, which, after its example, will undoubtedly be formed for the relief of our neighbour, in a nation so dear to me, on which nature has bestowed so many treasures, and which it has gifted with all the virtues, and particularly with an all-celstial generosity. I entrust to your especial care the administration of this public charity, that you may attend to it, and communicate to me directly all the reports which relate to the institution."

The anecdotes related of the Emperor Alexander, during his late journey to Memel, do him honour. It is remarkable, that at his levies and entertainments he received with equal amenity the respectable citizens and the nobles. At Riga and other places through which he passed, he gave orders, that, if the dishes for which he might ask were not at hand, no trouble should be taken to procure them, but that others should be substituted in their place. He travelled with a very small retinue. To conclude:—The endeavours of this monarch to diminish taxes, to ameliorate the condition of the peasants, to facilitate commerce, and to diffuse knowledge throughout his dominions, open a prospect of happiness hitherto unknown to the inhabitants of the Russian Empire.

PRUSSIA.—The subjects of Prussia are now enjoying the fruits of the neutrality of their government. For this happy position, they are indebted to the wisdom and moderation of a monarch, who, although in the vigour of age, fond of a military life, and skilled in military tactics, has preferred the good of his people, to the renown of victory and the acquisition of dominion. In the Prussian territories, we hear of no increase of taxes, no complaints of oppression.

Rr

All

All who have visited Berlin know the simplicity of manners and amiable private life of the reigning King of Prussia, as well as of his illustrious consort. Having given no cause of offence to his subjects, and not wishing to dazzle them by pomp or shew, he often rides through the capital with a single servant only, and sometimes even wholly unattended. The Queen possesses, together with the amiable qualities of her spouse, the beauty which gives influence, and the affability which gives ornament, to her sex. She seeks in the domestic affections the valuable and lasting pleasures of life.

If it be considered, how much in monarchies the personal character of the sovereign influences the happiness of the subject, the foregoing observations will not be deemed a digression. A mild, economical, and paternal administration may be expected from a king, of whom traits like those we shall now relate can be frequently repeated. During his recent journey to Memel, Frederick William met an officer, who threw himself on his knees, supplicating permission to marry, and declaring that the woman he loved had not the fortune prescribed by the regulations. His Majesty said, he could not grant a permission contrary to the laws. The officer still persisted, adding, that the woman he loved was with child, and that he could not in honour abandon her. The King, upon this, desired him to wait until he should make farther enquiries; and some days afterwards made him a present of the sum required by the regulations, wishing him every happiness in the married state. Other anecdotes shew the king of Prussia as a man of elevated understanding, as well as a good heart. Fichte, the philosopher, having been persecuted at Jena, under the imputation of atheism, sought refuge, along with another unfortunate philosopher under a similar persecution, in Berlin. Some pious inhabitants of that city took alarm, and represented to the King of Prussia the danger of permitting those declared enemies of God to remain in the city. "My friends (said he) we may confidently leave to God Almighty the task of vanquishing these two antagonists."

In the Prussian dominions, lotteries, that bane to the already most unfortunate portion of the community, have been suppressed. Institutions so evidently pernicious to public morals, that scarcely any species of necessity can justify them, are, in some countries, reputed civilized, used as sources of public revenue. In England

they are highly injurious to public morals; but in France and Denmark, and, we believe, in some other states on the Continent of Europe, they are conducted on principles still more extensively baneful. What would the people of America or of Switzerland say to the proposition of establishing national lotteries among them?—of sanctioning gambling by the forms of law?

Prussia is about to receive a considerable augmentation of territory and population; but the system of indemnities not being yet definitively adjusted, it would be premature to make them the subject of specification. With respect to this country, we have, at present, only to add, that, although we do not, with Pope, annex little importance to *forms* of government, yet, in this and several other instances, we find reason to conclude, that the principal requisite for assuring public felicity is a wise *administration*.

BAVARIA.—An electorate, which, from its power, rank, and splendour among nations, would deserve little attention, becomes, from the wise administration of its government, an object of considerable interest to the public. The Elector of Bavaria, a man of an enlightened mind, has long meditated a reform of the whole system of superannuated rules of government. A new code of laws for the electoral dominions has been drawn up by able men, and is left open for the discussion of the learned of all nations for a twelvemonth.

In the mean time, however, the Elector continues partially to execute his views of reform. Among the principal objects of his solicitude are the diminution of the power of the clergy and nobility, the extension of popular representation, the equalisation of taxes, the abolition of festivals, the suppression of convents, and the establishment of religious toleration. In these laudable designs he has already made some progress; and his glory is certainly not diminished by the personal danger to which he may be exposed from the selfishness or fanaticism of individuals. Of the obstacles he will have to encounter, some judgment may be formed by what lately passed at Munich, during a procession which transgressed the orders of the sovereign.

As a procession, conducted by the Jesuit Schmidt, was returning from a pilgrimage out of town, some workmen, women, and others, who were of the cavalcade, behaved in a riotous manner, ringing the bells, &c. contrary to the orders of



of the Police, and even in violation of the promises of the chiefs of the procession. The Inspector of Police, in opposing this tumultuous scene, was ill-treated, and a workman threw a stone at the officer of the guard. This mutineer was sabred; and a combat ensued, in which he who carried the cross made use of that holy sign to overthrow those who opposed his progress, exclaiming—*In the name of religion!* On the day following, the workmen agreed among themselves, not to work, until all the festivals abolished by the Government, in concert with the Holy See, were re-established. They collected in parties of fifties and hundreds, and thus paraded the streets. The Elector, accompanied by one servant, rode through the city on horseback, exhorting the eldest to return to their duty, and to persuade the others to do the same; but his success was only momentary, and the tumult soon recommenced. The Prince then ordered the garrison under arms, caused these fanatic bands to be surrounded, and conducted to the manege, against the entrance of which he pointed cannon, loaded with grape-shot. Next day those who promised to return to their duty were liberated, and the ring-leaders reserved for a just punishment. The good citizens subscribed money to be distributed among the soldiers who had the most contributed to the re-establishment of order, and testified their satisfaction to the Elector.

Several monasteries have been already suppressed. It is remarkable, that the Monks of the convent of *St. Wit* have themselves solicited the suppression of their establishment, and requested that they might be transferred to the secular clergy. "We perceive (said they, in their address to the Elector), that monastic institutions are incompatible with the enlightened genius of the age, and are persuaded that we should be more useful in other functions."

Among the incidents attending the suppression of these institutions, we remark the following, which certainly does not argue much in favour of their continuance.

The superior and several members of the suppressed convent of *Recollets* of Munich, who were lately transported to Ingoldstadt, have been put under arrest, and conducted to the prison of that city, known by the name of the Falcon's Tower. A special commission is charged with their process. They are accused of having been the authors or accomplices of several assassinations committed on the inhabitants of Munich, who have disap-

peared for some years past, and whose bodies have been found in a subterraneous part of their convent hitherto unknown, and discovered in a singular manner. Among these victims was recognised an officer of distinction, who had suddenly disappeared, and for whose loss his family was inconsolable.

Subterraneous vaults are generally to be found in convents, at least, in many of those which have been suppressed in France; and it now appears, that, whatever were their ordinary and avowed objects, these sombre abodes were liable to be converted to purposes of the most pernicious concealment. Fanaticism, however, does not willingly abandon its hold. Two pamphlets have lately been printed at Ratisbon, and circulated in Munich, one of which is entitled, *Thoughts on the Instructions given to the Commission of Convents, so called, lately established in Bavaria*; the other, *Impartial Reflections on the Suppression of Convents in Bavaria*. The authors of these publications endeavour to shew the utility of all convents, even those of the mendicant orders, and the injustice of their suppression!

Among other reforms, the Elector of Bavaria, following the example of the King of Prussia, has lately decreed the suppression of lotteries throughout his dominions. Neutrality during the late war, marks a farther similitude in the politics of these two Princes.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S DOMINIONS.—It is not the business of a review of this kind to give an account of the laws, history, extent, population, power, or revenues of nations with which the reader is supposed to be already generally acquainted; but of the changes which have recently taken place, or are actually passing, in their internal situation, or in their political connections with other states.

In the internal situation of the subjects of the House of Austria no change of any importance has, for a long time, taken place. In respect to the administration of justice, the levying of taxes, military conscription, and all objects of domestic police, the hereditary dominions, Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c. are under similar regulations, which seem to be almost regarded as immutable. Captains of districts perform the same kind of functions as the intendants of provinces formerly did in France. For form's sake, some of these states still retain a shadow of representation; but their representatives have neither power nor influence. Hungary

alone has preserved its ancient political existence. There is no country in Europe, England excepted, where the balance of powers is calculated with so much justice, if the expression may be used in speaking of a nation where the nobles and the priests are every thing, and the people, without liberty and without property, are mere appendages to the soil. What, then, is in reality the boasted freedom of Hungary? It is wholly confined to the nobility and the clergy, who are indeed sufficiently independent of the Emperor, while the bulk of the people are even more enslaved than in other parts of the Austrian dominions.

Considering the long duration of this state of things, the progression of knowledge, the spirit of the age, and the palpable utility to those who govern, as well as to those who obey, of obviating by reforms the necessity of revolutions, we should have expected to find the Austrian cabinet industriously occupied in correcting ancient abuses, and encouraging modern improvements. But how very different is their actual conduct! Not only no improvements of consequence are attempted, but some pernicious institutions (abolished by a former administration) are reviving. The convents dissolved by Joseph II. are ordered to be re-established. The monks are permitted to re-enter their cloisters, to negotiate the restoration of the property of their monasteries from those who may have purchased it, and to receive novices. Pilgrimages are again to be allowed; new privileges and immunities are conferred on the clergy, and every encouragement given to young men to enter into holy orders.

Thus, while monachism is banished from the rest of Europe, it finds protection in the Austrian dominions. This fatal policy, together with a prohibition of all books, even the periodical publications of other countries, ensure the continuance of ignorance, indolence, and misery, in that part of Germany, until a more enlightened administration, or some convulsion, operated by the extremity of the evil, shall purify the political atmosphere.

It is no more than justice here to remark some traits of apparent liberality by which this otherwise extravagant policy is variegated. An order has been issued to the monasteries of Austria to receive all the monks from the suppressed convents of Bavaria, who are natives of the imperial dominions. That individuals should not suffer from the suppression of public institutions, is a principle which

we admit should ever be held sacred. The Emperor is said also to have resisted an application made by the Bishops of Hungary to suppress the privileges granted by Joseph II. to the Protestants of that country, justifying his refusal by *the direction of the public spirit*. Whatever may be the motives of these measures, their propriety cannot well be called in question; and we have only to regret, that one or two traits of liberal policy should be so inadequate a counterpoise to the effects of a general system of degradation. If Joseph was accused of having been rather too much under the influence of abstraction; the present Emperor, we apprehend with more reason, may be accused of being too much under the influence of priestcraft.

The effect of this repressive and barbarous system of government is, that at Vienna, the capital of the Austrian dominions, life is a monotonous state, scarcely more exalted in its nature than that of vegetation. There are no amusing anecdotes of the court or city. There is an Emperor, an Empress, and Archdukes, but no court: there are great riches, and great lords, but no pleasant anecdotes: there is shew without taste: people ruin themselves without knowing for what: they vegetate without enjoyment: they do to-day as they did yesterday, and as they will do to-morrow.

With respect to politics, they are wholly out of the question: on that subject, you can only read the Official Gazette in German, or the French Journal of Frankfort, which contains the driest details, or mutilates the most interesting articles of the journals of other countries.

In the arts, sciences and literature there are very few conspicuous characters, if we except Muller, Imperial Librarian, by birth a Swiss; Jacquin, the botanist, author of the *Hortus Botanicus Viennensis*; some composers, at the head of whom is the celebrated Haydn; and Quarin and Frank, physicians, &c. &c. There is no literary academy; but there is an academy of painting, in which may be distinguished Figuer, Lempi, Duvivier. The celebrated Casanova has retired.

The theatres are almost the only rational and constant source of amusement; but their dramatic works, for want of the chastening hand of criticism, are too often extravagant or devoid of taste. They are indeed seldom considered in a literary point of view, and the machinery only is particularly attended to. The principal dramatic writers of Germany inhabit the



the North: Ziegler, an actor on the imperial theatre, sometimes gets his pieces represented; but he imitates and surpasses the faults of Kotzebue, Iffland, and Schiller, without possessing their excellence. Ballets and operas are, comparatively speaking, not badly executed; and some of their dancers, particularly Cassentine and Delcaro, are not without their pretensions.

The character of the inhabitants is generally amiable: they are cold, but polite; they are hospitable to strangers, without esteeming them; it is fashionable with them to keep open house, not from the love of company and of taste, but from the necessity of associating: they are what is called a good sort of people in their families, treating all persons well, without much preference or marked distinction: they like to dine, rather to dine well; for their taste is not more conspicuous physically than morally: although sober, their meetings and walks have always some repast in view.

At Vienna there are, properly speaking, but two classes, viz. the first nobility, i. e. those who go to court, as capable of being chamberlains, or members of chapters; and the second nobility, i. e. counsellors of tribunals, chiefs of the offices of government, bankers, monied men, Jews, who have become rich by commerce or by usury, agents, &c. These two classes are absolutely distinct, and do not associate: all the rest is people.

Clerks of public offices are in immense numbers, and do very little work. This multitude of machines, under various denominations, multiply difficulties and confuse business: nothing is finished: you know not where to apply: the departments encroach upon each other: their attributes are not precisely defined; and this uncertainty, which pervades all the branches of the administration, renders it impossible to form a clear idea of the organisation of the government, or to render a correct account of it. That, under such circumstances, the state-machinery should move slowly, cannot be very surprising, and perhaps, as matters are, is not much to be regretted.

The consequences of the power acquired by the military during the late war may give a different direction to despotism: and it is always a kind of consolation, that no possible change can be for the worse. We have thought proper thus to enlarge on the principles and conduct of the Austrian government, because they do not seem to be so generally known as those

of other countries of equal importance and extent. It does not appear, that the new order of things, arising from the system of indemnities, will effect much alteration in the dominions of the Emperor; the territory he has lost by the war will probably be replaced, if not from the states of Germany, at least, from those of the Ottoman Porte.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**D**URING the last winter I often used the following method to preserve plants from dying after having been touched by the frost. It is particularly useful for exotics which are in flower-pots, because the experiment can be more easily effected on them.

Before the plant has been exposed to the sun, or thawed after a night's frost, it should be well sprinkled with spring-water, in which sal-ammoniac or common salt has been infused: this must be continued some time; but I would rather recommend, where it can be effected, to immerse the whole plant in the above infusion. It is particularly requisite that the root should be immersed, because that part being hardier, withstands the frost much longer, and will not so soon thaw, owing to its being covered with earth. The philosophical reason will be easily perceived. Indeed I am inclined to believe, if plants were to be watered every morning in the spring, after the cold nights, with some such solution, it would preserve them greatly from the blight. For if the blight is a species of gangrene or mortification, as Dr. Garnett asserts (Vol. 12, of the Monthly Magazine) brought on by the action of the rays of the sun in the spring, on the morbidly accumulated irritability which had been produced by a considerable subtraction of heat during the night; especially if, as the Doctor observes, "a frosty night succeeded by a cloudy or misty morning, is never attended with these effects, which almost certainly follow, if, when the spring is considerably advanced, a frost should be succeeded by a fine warm morning"—if blight is a species of the disorder above-mentioned, why should not this method be as effectual in its cure of plants as snow is when used to prevent a mortification in any of the human members?

Now I am writing, I beg leave to communicate a few more observations which have occurred to me in natural history. I believe the bind-weed (*convolvulus arvensis*)

pressed. The source of its prosperity must *venis*) is generally considered as very injurious to corn: but it appears to me that it is far otherwise; for these plants are so formed by nature that they entwine around the corn, and preserve it from being beaten down by wind and rain, and, what is a still stronger proof, they only grow on gravelly and sandy soils, where corn is most likely to be injured by storms. They can by no means be called parasite plants; for they do not ever take their nourishment from the surface of the ground, but the roots run down very far into the earth, oftentimes as deep as twenty feet. The flowers remain open but a day or two, while the stamina impregnate the germ, the corolla then rolls up spirally, and, I have often observed, serves as a depository for the eggs of insects. The snow-white corol of the *convolvulus sepium*, as it runs about our hedges, presents a most delightful idea of coolness in the hot days of summer. Indeed nature seems to delight in presenting to the eye colours which produce pleasing ideas.

I know not whether the following observations concerning the martins (*hirundo rustica*) will be of service in proving any facts relating to their migration: but not being an adept in the subject, and not being inclined to any particular system, I beg leave to offer them to the naturalist. On the 25th of the last month I observed the *hirundo rustica* to leave the town of N——, and at one o'clock of the same day there were but a few stragglers left. But happening to take a walk in the afternoon to the south of the town, I observed thousands collected on the trees in Mr. M——'s park, bordering on a fishpond. There were a great many flying about, and especially over the water, and at every instant numbers would dip under, and would even go some way before they came up; so various were their evolutions, and so rapid their motions, that it was very difficult to follow one that went in and out again. As soon as they had dipped, they retired to the neighbouring trees to dry themselves, and a tree which was decayed, and had no leaves, was wholly covered. I am convinced, that one who pleaded for their retiring under water during the winter season, might have been easily deceived; but it appeared to me that they were cleansing themselves from the filth they had contracted, in order to lighten themselves for their long and dangerous journey. On the 26th they all went away, and the water, which the evening before was a scene of confusion, was now silent.

J. E. B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the PRESENT STATE and SOCIETY of GOSPORT.

[Continued from p. 35, No. 92.]

IN the course of my Account of Gosport, it seems somewhat necessary that I should notice what has been erroneously said of it by others, the more especially as the descriptions I allude to are in works of general reference on the subject.

According to Walker's Gazetteer, Gosport is a large trading town, mostly inhabited by sailors and their wives, and warrant-officers, every thing being much cheaper and more commodious there than at Portsmouth; and the Encyclopedia Britannica, not better informed, gives nearly the same account. Here the place is described as a town of great trade, especially in time of war, and on another point there is some variation from the Gazetteer, and to as little purpose. Descarding the sailors and their wives, the Encyclopedia supplies their place with *travellers*, who, it is observed, choose to lodge at Gosport for the same reason, somewhat qualified, that the Gazetteer peoples it with the sons and daughters of the ocean. Both accounts, as far as noticed, are strangely inaccurate. Their statement respecting the fortifications on the Gosport side of our harbour, for the protection of the entrance, is equally loose and incorrect. The fact is, that there are not more than two forts on this side; yet each account increases them to as many as four, besides a platform, making a fifth. One of the two is called Blockhouse Fort, the other Fort Monckton, which is a modern fortification of great strength, projected by the Duke of Richmond, and with the former, in addition to the extensive line of forts and batteries on the Portsmouth side, serves to secure both Spithead and the harbour mouth. So much on this head for the sake of correction.

The trade of Gosport is certainly more considerable in time of war than in peace; but neither during the one nor the other is it sufficient to confer on this place any commercial consequence. Who ever heard of the merchants or manufacturers of Gosport? If a few mercantile men are found among its inhabitants, from whose merit or importance I should be unwilling to detract a tittle, their concerns, however extensive or considerable, cannot be allowed to characterise the town. The trade in general is simply that which arises from the wants of the place and its vicinity, and the demands of the army and navy; and according to the extent of the latter, trade is either brisk or dull, flourishing or depressed.



be therefore obvious. During the late war, however, complaints of the state of business, both here and at Portsmouth, were by no means uncommon; nor were they without some foundation.—The pressure of the times, no doubt, affected trade materially; and there were other circumstances particularly unfavourable to it.—Though the fitting and refitting of ships, and the equipment of fleets and armies, necessarily went on at the port as in former wars, the most general rendezvous of the navy was at Torbay. Spithead, indeed, was seldom without a number of shipping, and sometimes displayed a considerable force; but notwithstanding this, such was the peculiar nature of the case, there were seasons when business could scarcely be at a much lower ebb during the most profound peace. At present, the paying off the ships is some benefit to it, and serves to keep it above the ordinary level, to which, in the common course of events, it must ere long be reduced.

In point of situation for trade, arising from the navy, Gosport is inferior to Portsmouth and Portsea; but it has its peculiar advantages as well as those places, which will be readily conceived when the several establishments in the place and neighbourhood are considered. These, besides being a source of trade in war, must be a benefit to it in peace; and in this view the recent establishments already pointed out, have been regarded as an acquisition. The place has also several docks for the repair of merchant-ships, of which we have none at Portsmouth; and likewise an iron-foundry in it. The concerns of the town, however, do not appear sufficient to support a banking-house; or, if they are, from some cause or other, it has none at present. One was attempted a few years since, but it was soon discontinued; and now, as before, the inhabitants do business with one or the other of the Portsmouth banks.

So far from every thing being cheaper at Gosport than at Portsmouth, it may be fairly doubted whether the case is not nearly the reverse. If house-rent is cheaper, which, I believe, may be the fact; other things are dearer. The price of bread is higher, and butcher's meat is likewise accounted so. There is less competition in Gosport than at Portsmouth, which may be fully sufficient to explain the cause. Bread at present is 1s. 6d. the gallon, while at the latter place it may be had for 1s. 4d. and the Dockmens'-society get it still lower.\* The poor-rates are not so

high as in the parish of Portsmouth, but they exceed the rates in Portsea, which, supposing house-rent to be less at Gosport, may tend to make up the difference. With respect to rent, there is one circumstance common to both places: the houses in general pay an increase in war, especially those occupied as shops, and in some instances it is considerable; and with its reduction in peace the value of property sinks in proportion.

Like many other places, the inhabitants of Gosport form so incongruous a mass of persons of various conditions and denominations, habits and pursuits, with so few prominent marks of distinction between them, that a description sufficient to give an adequate idea of such a people is much more easily entered upon than executed.—They consist chiefly of tradesmen, shopkeepers, mechanics, handicraftsmen, and artificers; some peculiar to a sea-port, but generally such as are common to every town. The number of persons employed in trade has been already stated in the Table of Population: by this it appears, that it is nearly as 1 to 6 of those not falling under that description, which, with the families of the persons so employed, taken from the latter number and added to the former, must make a very considerable part, if not the largest proportion, of the inhabitants. There is certainly no other class anywise near so numerous. It is even difficult to determine to any great extent, of what the remainder part of the inhabitants is composed. The most obvious class is the gentry; but even with the affluent tradesmen, who form a portion of them, they are neither numerous, nor generally very opulent. Exclusive of persons of trade, they consist mostly, perhaps, of those retired from business, of professional men, of commissioned officers in the navy, of surgeons, purfers, and masters, and the widows and families of such officers, and other persons in the pay and employ of Government. The warrant-officers in the navy below the stations I have mentioned, are to be ranked among the middle order. Of these I should sup-

Portsmouth market, on account of articles being sold cheaper than at their own. To do which, they were at the expence of crossing the water (a penny fare) and at some trouble. I also hear of journeymen working for masters at Gosport, and dwelling on the Portsmouth side of the water for the greater cheapness of living, though it must be attended with inconvenience and expence to go to and fro.—I mention these circumstances, though at the same time I am not altogether certain how far they ought to authorize general conclusions.

\* I have known Gosport people come to

pose there are many in the town; but the most usual places of residence of officers of this description on the Gosport side, are at the distance of a mile or two from the place, in the villages of Hardway and Elson, which are higher up the harbour, and, when the ships are laid up in ordinary, convenient situations for communication with them.

The proportion of males to females at Gosport is about 10 to 14. In the parish of Portsmouth it is somewhat greater on the side of the females, being as 10 to 15, which is a larger proportion of the latter than there appears to be in any other place where the population is considerable, except Sunderland, Bath, and Whitehaven, at which last town the proportion of the males to the females is as 10 to 16, and at Bath it is nearly the same. Barring the places I have mentioned, and Shields and Scarborough, there are none where the proportion of females so far exceeds the males as at Gosport, though at Plymouth the case is nearly the same.\* No doubt, this surplus arises from the circumstance of women being the wives of sailors and soldiers; and it is equally certain, that at Gosport the Nymphs of the Sea, the Oceanides and Nereides of South-street and Rimes's-alley, form no inconsiderable portion of the number.

Though the inhabitants composing the upper orders are as variously circumstanced as may be imagined to be the case from the affluent down to the needy, the difference is not always very perceptible. From the highest to the lowest—from the mere gentleman in title, with only poverty for his patrimony, the officer's widow, with scarcely more than personal charms for her dowry, or the lieutenant on his half-pay, with a wife and a numerous troop of sons and daughters to be provided for and portioned off out of four or five shillings a-day, and a little prize-money, perhaps in

the 3 per Cents, up to the first-rate tradesman, the merchant, the contractor, the prize-broker, or the envied possessor of a fortune of ten or twenty thousand pounds; from one extreme to the other, through all the intermediate degrees of rank and condition;—in point of appearance and manners, bating a few circumstances, they are nearly the same. Some two or three only are noticeable for such conspicuous appendages of wealth as chariots and liveries. And while at church and at meetings differences are only marked by the relative value of pews; at the theatre and in the ball-room distinctions almost cease. The stations and professions of many require them to support the rank and character they hold even with means generally found inadequate to the purpose; so that it is rather matter of surprize by what household economy, by what arts or privations, persons of this description with large families keep up the style of life they appear to do. In some instances, however, I understand, the books of the tradesmen fully explain the mystery. However this may be, the conduct of many in the situation I have alluded to is certainly very different, and, when free from the superfluous pride and ridiculous affectation too often displayed in such circumstances, is deserving much praise; and, at the same time that it enables them to maintain a mode of life agreeable to their rank, entitles them to the respect that ought to accompany it.

Of the public amusements of the place, its assemblies, concerts, and theatre, its religion, politics, &c. an account of which now would extend my communication to too great a length, I shall speak hereafter. In the mean time I remain

Yours, &c.

W.N.

*Portsmouth, 9th Sept. 1802.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS Mr. Greathead has not deigned to notice the communications of your correspondents, who have called in question his claim to the invention of the life-boat, and as I am one of those who hold that opinion, I shall, with your permission, endeavour to furnish the public with some farther information on the subject.—Should Mr. Greathead feel himself aggrieved by any thing I shall here advance, I make no doubt but your Magazine is open to receive his reply. My being a shipwright, and having followed that business for several years on the spot where the life-boats

\* At several places where the population is considerably below 5000, there are more females in proportion to the males than at Gosport. At Cardigan, the latter are to the former as 10 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at Launceston, as 10 to 15 $\frac{1}{10}$ , at Haverford West, as 10 to 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ , which is a greater proportion of females than there appears to be at any of the places mentioned in the Tables in the Monthly Magazine. Gosport happens to be omitted in them. At Bristol the proportion is 10 males to about 13 of the other sex. At Oxford as 10 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and at Greenwich as 10 to about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; at which two places the excess of males is not extraordinary. The largest proportion of males appears to be at Hertford.



boats were first built, will account for my having paid some attention to them.—Wouldhave's model was shewn to me some time since; and having particularly noticed some of the boats built by Mr. Greathead, I am firmly of opinion, that, notwithstanding some difference in the form and materials, the life-boats are constructed after Wouldhave's model, and that every case in which it has been departed from, has, instead of adding any real excellence, been the means of rendering the vessel less adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed. These will certainly be called bold (perhaps impudent) assertions, but I trust I shall be able to convince the unprejudiced that there has been some very unfair play in this business.

1. Let the capacity of Mr. Greathead's boats for motion be considered on the received principles of ship-building.—Every marine architect will allow, that the opposing of a concave body to the fluid through which it has to pass, is an impropriety, as it must cause too great a quantity of eddy water, and hinder the fluid particles from falling on the after body with that impetus necessary to make the vessel pass with the greatest velocity through the fluid.

Two of the life-boats which I have seen have concave water-lines at the ends; consequently, however little the concavity may be, it is a defect or impropriety in the construction. In a completely-formed vessel, all sudden turns in the timbers, as well as unfairness of the water-lines should be avoided; and if it is allowed that a body-section should exhibit a fair sweep, I am certain the life-boats have no claim to excellence in their form, since from the keel to the bilge they are very flat, where they take a turn almost as sudden as that in a Dutch schuit.

A very slight acquaintance with the laws of impulsion, resistance, &c. in the division of fluids, will enable us to determine upon the propriety of having the dividing part of the body as regular as possible, and of a form calculated to make the least possible resistance. I only remark on the nature of fluids, that their mobility is easy, or the contrary, as the constituent particles, by their form, are calculated for slipping past each other, and that every buoyant body moving in them must displace a quantity equal to its weight.—Now, from this many will be induced to suppose, that the smaller the surface of the dividing part of the body, the more easily will the division be effected; and in a limited sense this is certainly true: but it does not thence follow, that a cuneiform

body, with the point opposed to the fluid, will move with swiftness, (or indeed at all) in that direction; and the reason why a fine entrance does not ensure a quick motion is, that every point of the surface, from the entrance to the main-breadth, must operate upon the fluid, to effect such a division of it as is necessary for the passage of the moving body. Now the particles impinging on the moving body, will be repelled in a direction equal to half the angle of incidence; these particles being again impinged upon by the succeeding ones, will not be able to escape in right lines, but will be carried towards the after-body in a kind of spiral curve; and the more regular the convexity of the body, the greater will be the impetus with which they will rush into the vacuity made by its progression through the fluid.

In this respect, Wouldhave's model is much superior to the boats built by Mr. Greathead, as there is not the most distant approximation to a hollow in any part of its outside; consequently his model is as completely fitted for a rapid movement, as a vessel intended to row with either end opposed to the fluid can be, it being evident that the globous particles must escape along a convex surface more easily than along any other.

2. With respect to strength, it appears to me, that there is a greater probability of a boat built of timbers and plank going to pieces alongside of a ship in a heavy sea, than there is of one constructed after the manner proposed by Wouldhave; for that plank may be broken more easily than sheet-copper is undeniable. I therefore may be allowed to say, that in this respect Mr. Greathead's boats, at least, are not superior to the plan of Wouldhave's.

3. With regard to the curvature of the keel, the only thing which Mr. Greathead can claim in the construction, I feel no hesitation to assert, that it is not his invention; and I am not a little surprised to observe the encomiums lavished upon it by some who should have known better.

The boats used in the whale fishery have curved keels, (very little) not to make them good sea-boats, but for the convenience of launching them more easily among the ice; the fishers being often under the necessity of hauling them a considerable way upon it, as may be easily conceived from the nature of that country. There is a boat used in the West Indies, called a moses, to bring the produce from shores where there is a constant and heavy surf: this vessel has a curved keel, not to render it more fit to keep the sea, but to

facilitate its landing and launching. To the latter, I am inclined to believe, Mr. Mr. Greathead is indebted for the hint of the curved keel; to which, I will venture to assert, his boats do not owe their safety.

Allowing that in this form the centre of gravity is so determined, as to render it impossible for the body to float in any but the proper direction; can this not be effected without a curved keel? It certainly can; and if so, why should the boat be deprived of gripe? when it must be allowed that the difficulty of preserving the direction of the boat must be increased in proportion to the curvature. It is also certain, that the spheroidal section Mr. Greathead speaks of, in his examination before the committee of the House of Commons, may, by being lengthened at the ends, have this property of swimming with the curved surface below, destroyed; and it, perhaps, will not be found impossible to overset the boat he sent to Memel, the extravagant sheer of which approaches near to the destruction of that property of the spheroidal section. However that may be, I think there is sufficient evidence to every discerning eye, that such elevation of the ends, considered in conjunction with the small quantity of the body which is properly in the fluid, must, with respect to the direction of the boat, render her the sport of every wave that may strike her obliquely on either end; in any case it makes more depend on the skilfulness of the steersman than is prudent or necessary, at the same time that it counteracts his power, by the shortness of that part of the oar which remains within board.

To conclude:—Mr. Greathead has only applied a curved keel to his boat, not invented it; and that it is a defect, where the purpose it is said to answer can be effected without it, I shall attempt to prove by a circumstance with which every man conversant in ship building is well acquainted. A ship comes into dock with her keel lower at the ends than at midships, viz. what the shipwrights call hugged; she is cut up at the ends, and a new keel is introduced on a straight line. This ship will never again hold a wind, or steer so well as before. If such be the effect of reducing the keel to a straight line, what admirable effects would not a curved keel produce!!! Again, the cobles are narrow flat-bottomed boats, a little curved abaft for the convenience of landing, and have rudders which go 2½ feet below the bottom, which serve instead of deadwood to hinder their over-setting. Now let me ask the unprejudiced

public, if Mr. Greathead's curved keel has not had properties ascribed to it, to which it is not entitled? Let me ask if it be not an error in the construction, when the velocity of the moving body, its direction and safety can be effected better without it; for Wouldhave's model possesses all the good properties of the life-boats without any of the defects: nor do the boats built by Greathead differ from Wouldhave's model in any material point but those I have mentioned, and in which every experienced builder will acknowledge it would have been better to have been an exact copy. Mr. Greathead, therefore, though he has pocketed the reward, is not the inventor (but only the builder) of the life-boat, and has marred a good plan by endeavouring to deviate from it.

It is the opinion of several seafaring men, with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the whole excellence of the life-boat consists in its size, the cork, and its launching slides. That the cork is the material part of the construction, may be gathered from the circumstance of her having gone to sea with a hole in her bottom, and, when filled with water, still retaining sufficient buoyancy to bring the men safe to shore.

The idea of rendering her buoyant by cork is allowed to have been suggested by Wouldhave, as is exhibited by his model; and though Mr. Greathead says in his examination, that the idea of the launching form and curved keel were drawn from the section of a spheroid, I am very certain that a midship section of his boat does not exhibit any evidence that the generating segment was ever carried round the transverse diameter, or axis of the spheroid. But her form I have already mentioned, and shall only now observe, that Wouldhave's model launches more than the life boats—that it cannot be overset—that when filled with water, her gunwale or midship is about an inch above the line of flotation, and, where there is any motion, soon throws out the greater part of the water she has shipped.

Why Wouldhave's claim to this invention has been so long delayed, remains now to be explained, and the concatenation of causes which has strangely allowed Mr. Greathead to claim the merit and receive the reward. If, in doing this, I should bring any thing forward that may seem to bear hard on any one's character, or represent him in an unpleasant light, I shall only plead in excuse for it, that in this affair I am entirely unprejudiced, and guided only by truth, and that I shall assert



sert nothing but what either is truth, or appears to me as such.

When Wouldhave, in consequence of the advertisement, presented his model to the gentlemen at the Law-House, some of them asked if a copper-boat would swim? Without considering that, though they might be very sensible and respectable men, their habits of life had never led them to the study of natural and experimental philosophy, he immediately replied, that it was a law in hydrostatics for every buoyant body to displace just such a portion of the fluid as was equal to its weight: this he, no doubt, uttered in his usual rough manner. Afterwards he was told, that Mr. Greathead's model was preferred to his, because it was of wood; he then, with a considerable degree of warmth, told them, that they might prefer which they pleased, but if he had intended to treat their advertisement with ridicule, he would have presented them just such a model as Mr. Greathead had done. Such language, it is certain, had little tendency to conciliate the good opinion of the Gentlemen, or to render them his friends; and when he found that, after the boat was built, they affected to deny him the merit of the invention, he gave his tongue unlimited licence, and scarcely ever spoke of them but in terms of contempt. It will be hardly necessary for me to mention the consequence of his behaviour. If to satyrize one man, as Sterne justly observes, be to draw upon the satyr the resentment of all those with whom that man is connected; Wouldhave's farcasms on the gentlemen must naturally have procured him a number of enemies. To this, I am firmly persuaded, is to be attributed their refusing to allow him the merit of the invention, and their patronage of Mr. Greathead, who is only the builder. Another reason why he never made any proper application on the business, arose from the versatility of his mind, always employed, yet always changing the employment; sometimes arguing on music with the organist, and philosophizing, at other times, with a keelman. As honest as he is poor, and almost as communicative as he is ingenious, he contented himself with the idea of being allowed to be the inventor by all the unprejudiced inhabitants of Shields; and though he received a guinea, being half of the reward offered by the committee for the best model, he certainly never expected that the invention would be deemed worthy of investigation by a committee of the House of Commons, till he found Greathead was

soliciting the reward; he then made some feeble efforts to bring the subject before the public, and addressed a member of parliament: that it should not have been attended to, is not at all wonderful; for, notwithstanding his great ingenuity, and warmth of imagination, his talents for composition are not such as to interest a stranger in his cause: besides, the ill-treatment he conceived himself to have received, rendered his statement (like his language) violent, and full of reflections on the parties to whom he attached blame. His clamour was not attended to, and Mr. Greathead received the national bounty for an invention to which, it is now well-known, he had little or no claim. To me it is surprising, that the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Law-House should have suffered their passions to predominate so far, as to hinder them from doing justice to a man because he had affronted them; and that Mr. Greathead should have given to the public so glaring a proof that he had no better foundation to rest his claim upon, than the certificate granted him by the above gentlemen, which, in fact, denies his being the inventor. That he gave in a model of *a boat*, is undeniable; and that the life-boats are not built after that model, is also undeniable; for that model was flat-bottomed, had nearly parallel sides, without any cork attached to them, semicircular ends, and very little sheer; but the life-boats are in the launching form, and taper from the midship to the end, have a great quantity of cork attached to them, in the very manner of Wouldhave's model, besides a quantity added on the outside, and very much sheer. Craving your pardon for trespassing so long on the patience of your readers, I shall only add, that, as I believe the Gentlemen of South Shields are very desirous to know the author of any paper concerning the life-boat, I shall, to oblige them, subscribe myself,

Sir, Your's, &c.

WILLIAM ANTHONY HAILS.

Newcastle on Tyne,

Oct. 5, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I thank you for inserting in your literary Magazine my letter respecting the national debt of France, and the *correction* of the *mistake* I was led into, by the paper to which I referred. Persuaded that a correct history of the *means* by which the French were enabled to support so long and expensive a contest, and of the present state of their finances, would be acceptable to

many of your readers, I took the liberty of requesting any person, qualified for the undertaking, to favour the public with it, through the channel of your valuable miscellany. I have since read "Citoyen Hauterive, Chef de Relations Exterieurs, on the state of the French Republic at the end of the 8th year, translated into English by Lewis Goldsmith." In this publication, which displays great acuteness and comprehension of mind, and extensive information on the affairs of France, some light is thrown on the subject of my inquiry. This however is not so much as to supersede the use of the history I request, though it may be of considerable assistance to the writer of it, making due allowances for the *partiality* which it is as natural for a *Frenchman* as an *Englishman* to feel for his own country. As the situation and character of Hauterive stamp considerable authority on his assertions, it may be interesting to some of your readers, who have not read his work, to make a few extracts from it.

"The national debt of France cannot oppress the state, by an annual expence of three millions sterling, of which, more than the *half* consists in *annuities*." p. 202. If this statement be correct, the *permanent* debt of France does not exceed *one million and a half*, annual interest. We are not informed, however, whether he means the debt already *consolidated*, the *tiers consolidé*, no more than *one third*, or includes the whole of the claims of the public creditors on the French government. He certainly *ought* to include the latter as well as the former; and if these be not satisfied, an indelible blot will remain on the French credit and honour. If these be actually taken into Hauterive's calculation, as I think they are, how shall we account for the *smallness* of the national debt, after such an expensive war as they have sustained? Let us hear what our author says on this subject.

"As to what M. D'Ivernois asserts and repeats in all his publications, of the comparative weakness of the French armies and finances, opposed to the English finances and the armies of the Coalition, I see no necessity to contradict him. I will admit with him, that in almost every period of the war, the numbers of the armies decreed by the legislative assemblies were not completed, that the estimates of the revenue proposed by the minister of finances, and adopted by the representatives of the nation, were not entirely made good by the contributions; that before the 8th year, there have been years that have not produced three hundred and sixty-five millions

of revenue to the treasury; that there have been, perhaps, some which did not actually produce two hundred effective millions of francs. But what are the consequences to be drawn from these admissions? Has not France constantly resisted the efforts of her enemies? Has she not penetrated twice to the interior of Germany? Has she not pacified Prussia, Spain, and Holland? Has she not twice conquered Italy? These are the results, that the writers who would destroy France by their invectives, and depress her by their calculations, should endeavour to refute. If they cannot succeed in this attempt, they must acknowledge, that France has either found in itself more powerful resources than those they have been pleased to attribute to her, or that she has contrived to triumph over the greatest difficulties with very feeble means." p. 203, 204.

"I might calculate, in detail, the compensations that France has been able to find beyond her territory, not only for the military support of her armies, which have established themselves there, since the beginning of the war; but also for the assistance of her internal administration. I may venture to state, that, in the first campaign of Italy, little more than one year's residence of the French army beyond the Alps has saved to France an expenditure of more than one hundred and sixty millions." See p. 215.

"At the beginning of the 8th year, the adherents of the English ministry made all Europe resound with unfavourable predictions on our finances. They announced increasing difficulties in the collection of our taxes, and the speedy dissolution of the resources of our treasury. They asserted, that in France the ability to pay was exhausted; that the military levies had been pushed to the utmost extreme; that the French armies, already enervated by want of discipline, would be dissolved immediately for want of recruits. Soon after these threatening predictions, the republican government presented, for the year 8, an *estimate of expenditure*, *lower* than that of the year 7. The services in arrear were progressively discharged, the current services were paid with exactness, the armies were completed, and Italy was reconquered." p. 219.

It appears from the above extracts, that the resources of the French, not always, indeed, the most *justifiable*, were such, that little or no addition was made to the *public debt*. That the interest of it was regularly paid, at least, to the foreign creditors, cannot be asserted; but, that *both the principal*



pal and interest will be paid, when the French government has emerged from the difficulties and temporary embarrassments in which it is at present involved in its finances, cannot be doubted by any one, who supposes, that the French nation has not lost all its *honesty* and *sense of honour*.

A council is already appointed, according to a French paper, to form a plan for this purpose; and a sinking fund, it is said, is to be established for the liquidation of the *whole* of the *public debt*. Yours, &c.

Q.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### LINES ON A SLEEPING INFANT.

SWEET babe! oh, may'st thou ever sleep  
as sound!

As softly smile! while o'er thy little bed  
Thy mother sits, with fascinated gaze,  
Catching each placid feature's sweet expres-  
sion!

'Tis thy all-speaking smile, and rosy health,  
That still repay her ever-watchful care.

And, see! he dreams of her who gave him  
birth,

And 'woke the new-born soul-creative sense\*!  
His lips now move; he seeks remember'd  
sweets,

And nestles in her bosom, where he oft  
Has sipp'd the honey'd stream, and drank of  
life!

Ah! who can paint the raptur'd mother's  
joy?

When 'first her lovely infant, quivering,  
leaps

With out-stretch'd arms to meet her fond  
embrace!

When the soft-sparkling eye reflects her love,  
Bright-mantling with the mind's intelligence!

'Then, oh, how blest! imagination roves

In brightest scenes of fair futurity:

She traces out (anticipation sweet!)

His boundless course, and sees the youth ar-  
riv'd

At manhood, and, by her enlightened love,

A prodigy of genius and of virtue!

Fond mother! may thy hopes be all fulfill'd!

May thy lov'd infant bloom, nor ever know

What 'tis to want his tender mother's care!

And may she live in blest tranquillity,

Breathing the balmy sweets of many a spring,

Until his children's children deck her grave

With autumn flowers, and drop the grateful  
tear!

And, oh! may *superstition* never blast

\* "*Soul-creative sense*."—Mind cannot exist before it be created by the senses; for what is mind but a chain of ideas, and the faculty of receiving and combining them through the medium of the organs of sense? And the more acute the senses are rendered, by early rousing and exercising them, the more powerful must be the mind, and the greater the chance of arriving at eminence of genius and virtue.

The buds of intellect, and freeze his soul

In apathy, or, dread alternative!

Awake his slumb'ring powers but to destroy,  
And wield her scorpion scourge 'gainst fellow  
man!

Be his the soul of love, and manly feeling,

The steady mind to stem the tide of ill;

So, while he weeps for others' wrongs and  
woes,

He too shall share their joys that are in store,

And, sympathizing, live ten thousand lives in  
one\*!

May his perfections teach the erring world,  
That, howe'er "lordly letter'd man" may  
boast

Of strength superior to the softer sex,

Her's is the sphere of usefulness supreme!

'Tis her's to plant the tree of intellect,

Trace the blank tablet, and there deep im-  
press

The character of *daemon*, *fool*, or *angel*!†

Since mind receives its first impulse from  
woman,

Since all the universe owns woman's sway,

Dream not, vain man! that thou alone art  
great!

(And who that's great would play the vaunt-  
ing tyrant?)

Cast off thy fool's cap, and proclaim her  
worth!

Own her thy equal—strive with her in use-  
fulness;

Yes! burst thy bonds, and then assert thy  
greatness!

And you, ye fair! whose power ineffable

\* Life consists in sensation; surely, there-fore, the man who sympathizes in the pains and pleasures of every living creature he meets—who weeps when they weep, rejoices when they rejoice, and "exults in all the good of all mankind"—such a man "lives ten thousand lives," when compared with the poor solitary being, whose circumscribed soul never soars above self, nor ever banqueted on the sweets of participation! Does the existence of such a creature deserve to be dignified with name of *life*?

† Since the first ideas are generally stamped by the mother or nurse, and these modify every succeeding impression, of what infinite importance is it that she should be fitted for the fateful task!

Nor,

Can influence "the use of this world,"  
 Oh, fly the soulless scenes of fashion'd folly!  
 Nor in her orgies blast your happiness!  
 Taste of domestic joys, ope' Nature's book,  
 Instil self-knowledge in the infant mind,  
 That *Truth's* eternal light may beam on all!  
 And, from a charnel-house, transform the  
 earth  
 Into an ever-smiling paradise!  
*W——r, Northumberland.*

A. R.

SONNET to MR. PRATT, on a MENTAL REVIEW of his various WORKS.—occasioned by seeing announced the sixth EDITION of the GLEANINGS.

WITH thee, sweet bard! I've felt th' ex-  
 tatic glow  
 Awak'd by "SYMPATHY\*," and trac'd  
 her laws;  
 "HUMANITY†" has taught my tears to  
 flow;  
 "BENEVOLENCE‡" has urg'd the  
 "POOR§" man's cause.

Led by the magic of thy fertile mind  
 Through fields of fancy I have lov'd to  
 stray;  
 Now wept fictitious woes—to gloom resign'd,  
 Now caught mirth's transports from thy  
 colouring gay;  
 To every touch my heart responsive beat,  
 And own'd a master's hand, and felt his powers  
 complete.  
 But not, dear Gleaner, to thy genius bright,  
 Alone I pour the tributary strain;  
 Oft has thy converse cheer'd Dejection's night,  
 Thy friendly balm reliev'd severest pain.

W. MAJOR, L.L.D.

ADDRESS to the NIGHTINGALE, on the in-  
 tended Fall of the Woods, in consequence of the  
 Inclosure of Enfield Chase.

SWEET songster of the leafy grove!  
 Companion of my evening hours,  
 'Tis thine to strike the note of love,  
 And charm with thy melodious powers.

Oft, on the mossy bank reclin'd,  
 I've listen'd to thy vary'd song,  
 That kindly soothes the pensive mind,  
 Till darkness warn'd me to be gone.  
 Though soon yon stately woods must fall,  
 Sweet Philomel! prolong thy stay,  
 For thee I'll raise the poplar tall,  
 The spreading beech, and blooming may.

Protected there, from spray to spray  
 Securely rove, securely sing;  
 Cheer, with thy notes, departing day,  
 And usher in the joyful spring.

\* A Poem so called.

† See end of vol. iii. of Gleanings.

‡ TRIUMPH OF BENEVOLENCE.

§ The Poor, a poem.

But, should thy playful fancy scorn  
 To grace the new rais'd woodland shade,  
 Where wilt thou rove, sweet bird, forlorn,  
 When all thy native groves are laid?

Far from this desolated plain,  
 Go seek some well-protected glades;  
 Unwelcome silence here must reign,  
 No music cheer our evening shades.

Swept by the fierce, the howling storm,  
 The once-protected hill lies bare;  
 The levelling axe has marr'd its form,  
 No flow'rets now perfume the air.

Cynthia, no more thy silver ray  
 Shall gleam athwart the forest gloom;  
 No thrilling notes arrest thy way—  
 Go, light thy fav'rite songster's tomb!  
 A. WILKINSON, M.D.  
*White Webb Farm, Enfield Chase,  
 August, 1802.*

## BALLAD.

Translated from the Effusion of a "TRUE-  
 LOVER of the 15th Century.

WHEN Night puts on her mantle grave,  
 And trembling moon-beams light the  
 wave;

When duller souls are sunk in sleep,  
 And Sorrow's children watch and weep;  
 With the scene's calm reluctant glow,  
 I seek to soothe my bosom's woe;  
 But still my cherish'd hopes I mourn  
 'Mong thy dark rocks, lone Lindesfern.

And when the sun illumines the east,  
 Unblest by life-reviving rest,  
 With throbbing heart, and burning brain,  
 Thy barren rocks I seek again:  
 Those rocks that bloom'd like Eden fair,  
 When she, my life's lov'd light, was there!  
 Soon my last light shall cease to burn  
 'Mong thy dark waves, lone Lindesfern!

A. R.

VERSES on the DEATH of the late REV. E.  
 PROWITT.

O YE whose hearts the social virtues warm,  
 Who never did the helpless orphan  
 spurn;  
 And ye whom truth's celestial rays can  
 charm,  
 Bedew with tears his consecrated urn!

No more the wretch, oppress'd with grief and  
 care,  
 The hapless victim of un pitying pride,  
 Shall from his hand the liberal bounty share,  
 Nor take his maxims for his future guide.

No more the latent beauties of his mind  
 Illume the world with philosophic aid;  
 Nor faith, with reason in one soul combin'd  
 Dispel the gloom of superstition's shade.  
 That



That breast, the seat of sentiment refin'd,  
Those powers, that ev'ry science could explore,  
Are now to Death's unfathom'd gulf consign'd,  
To charm, alas! th' admiring world no more!

What now avails that eloquence divine,  
That stamp'd conviction on the dubious mind?  
The sage and savage must their life resign;  
Time leaves no wreck of human pow'r behind.

Yet, yet one gleam of soothing hope remains  
To balm the wound Death's ruthless shaft has giv'n;  
That blest abode, where spotless virtue reigns,  
Reserv'd for conscious worth—an endless heav'n.

#### INVOCATION TO HOPE.

COME, sweet sorrow-soothing Hope!  
Come, and bid my sorrows cease;  
Haste! with dread Disquiet cope,  
And give my soul its wonted peace.  
Thy smile can smooth the brow of Care,  
And give the troubled spirit rest;  
Can light the gloom of black Despair,  
And make e'en Love's pale victim blest!  
Inspir'd by thy reviving light,  
I see Truth's banners wave unfurl'd;  
Philanthropy with Love unite  
To harmonise a warring world.

Then come, sweet Hope! and bless my sight!

Come, and bid my sorrows cease;  
Illume my soul's dark dreary night,  
And give my burning bosom peace:

A. R.

#### IMPROMPTU.

*On reading, in a Morning Paper, that a Subscription was opened, under the Direction of MR. ORME, his Majesty's Printseller, in Bond-street, for engraving a Print of the late LORD PETRE, to perpetuate his Memory.*

NOT by the aid that brass or marble gives,  
The memory of the noble Patriot lives;  
Whilst nature forms and moves the human heart,  
Vain the proud succour man derives from art:  
What tho' nought issues from her famous school,  
The sculptor's chissel, or the engraver's tool,  
Yet every age shall call to life the dust,  
And wake remembrance of the good and just:  
Long as the love of country is rever'd,  
Petre to distant time shall be endear'd;  
Long as with public private worth combin'd,  
Continues still to harmonise mankind,  
Whilst history lives, let kindred souls rely  
Petre's illustrious name will never die.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

#### POETS DEPRECIATED.

BY a law of the emperor Philip, (lib. x. lit. 151.) poets were not admitted to those immunities conferred on other professors of liberal arts. A similar sneer at their teasing insignificance, has escaped a petty sovereign of Germany. In the edict, published at Erfurt, 22d March 1796, for the instruction of the censors or licensers of the press, provision is made, that those who publish poems, shall pay double price per sheet for the writings they submit to official examination. Manes of Archilochus, inspire some vindictive iambics!

#### WATER-PROOF CLOTHS.

It is now become very fashionable to render one's great coat water-proof. An early notice of this admirable invention occurs in Lalande's Travels through Italy, in 1766. Prince San Severo, of Naples, (says he, VI. 249.) presented to the king of Spain a very light and thin over-coat,

which the rain could not penetrate, and which was of his own invention.

San Severo is known among men of letters by his interesting correspondence with the Abbé Nollet, and by several printed dissertations. His spirit of research, like that of Count Rumford, had the merit of aiming at practical utility. To improve the art of tinning a saucepan, or of plastering a floor, or of manufacturing the down of the Syrian Asclepias, was to him more than to ascertain whether Franklin is right in referring the electric phænomena to a single fluid, or whether Nollet is right in ascribing them to a vitreous, or oxygenous, and to a resinous, or phlogistic, emanation.

ALEXANDER GEDDES.

The Jews of Alexandria (says Philo, in his Life of Moses) had instituted a yearly festival, a marine procession, in honour of the translators of their Bible. In a fleet of boats, gay with flags, whose oars beat time

time to sacred music, a numerous company were wont, annually, to assemble, and to pass over from the continent to the Pharos-island, in order to pitch their awnings on that shore and beside those cloisters, where the industry and talent of their great interpreters had brooded so lasting a benefit to learning and to religion. During the sacrament of commemoration, rank was suspended, enmity forgotten, licence overawed, master and servant, friend and foe, male and female, spread their mats beside one another, on sands to them holier than floors of palaces; and together drank wine of dates, or partook a refreshing banquet, preceded by thanks to the Almighty for the revelation vouchsafed to them alike.

And shall no act of grateful remembrance mark the departure of GEDDES? who, separated by a far greater interval of time and space from the original of Hebrew writ, has translated more of it than any one of the seventy interpreters, in a manner which it is the utmost of erudition to chip at, and of taste to criticize.

Nor is the magistrate less indebted to GEDDES than the inquirer. He has struck at Sadduceism a shattering blow. Since Warburton, it has been popularly notorious that the Mosaic system or doctrine does not inculcate the idea of a future state. Whatever props of miracle or prophecy can be lent to such a religion, they tend, consequently, to favour scepticism about an hereafter, to set one supernatural communication against another, a revelation without a future state against a revelation with one. Geddes has demolished these props, which was not easy, without taking away those on the opposite side of the precinct.

#### CRITICISM OF MERCIER'S.

"There is scarcely any difference, (says Mercier) between the odes of Rousseau; and the prose of Telemachus: in our language, the most illustrious writer cannot be audacious, nor can the scribbler let down his diction. Is it not to be feared that an acquaintance with foreign tongues may change among us this clear luminous national style?" The invariety of French style is no doubt a fact: but is it not a fault? Is it not the cause of the declining taste for French literature in Europe? The odes of Rousseau are tame as pinioned swans, and have never been admired out of their native land. Telemachus is a convenient school-book, because it is one of the few prose works of the French, which inculcate neither infidelity nor obscenity: but in what does its literary merit consist? For an epopœa, it is too preaching; for

the idea of a perfect government, too marvellous. It has, however, more epic, than didactic merit, and might by a skilful versifier be abridged into a tolerable poem. Omit the similes, make the descriptions picturesque, give dramatic spirit to the dialogue, and manners and passions to the heroes, and it would please; for the plot, though trivial, is good. The Telemachus, like the Exodus, seems to have been drawn up for an epic poem, and then interpolated with a code.

#### TWO MAGNETIC FLUIDS.

C. Coulomb, known by various memoirs presented to the Academy of Sciences, has revived the hypothesis of two magnetic fluids; and has endeavoured to prove, that their particles attract and repel each other, directly as their densities, and inversely as the squares of their distances.

Thus the Newtonian rule of philosophizing, never to call in more causes than are sufficient for the explanation of phenomena, begins to be laid aside. Why should nature be so fond of number one? Where are the proofs of an habitual unity of causation, or of preferring few to many? Has she made men with but one hand, or insects with a single leg?

#### SUBAQUEOUS BRIDGES.

Philostratus incidentally says, in the life of Apollonius, (lib. I. c. 25), that Nitocris, the Assyrian Queen, made under the Euphrates a bridge two fathoms wide, or rather an arched vault, beneath which one might pass the river conveniently. The tale will not bear sitting: for Herodotus, who must have known best, gives (I. 186.) a very different account of the bridge of Nitocris, and makes it a mere row of piles, across which, and during the day-time only, some planks were laid for passengers. Yet, perhaps, the account of Philostratus may be pleaded in proof of the eventual construction of a subaqueous road, on the site of the wooden bridge of Nitocris, and known by the same name.

#### HEBREW INSCRIPTIONS IN EGYPT.

Cæsar Lambert, of Marseilles, visited Egypt in 1627. In describing Cairo, he mentions, concerning one of the antiquities, a surprising circumstance. "Returning to the castle and town-hall of Cairo, (says he, p. 10.) I observed, by the ruins on the left side, as one goes from the city towards it, that it had of old been more extensive. After passing three gate ways, one comes to an extensive, enclosed, square. In this is a vast open saloon, whose walls are broken down, which is adorned with twenty-two columns, fifty feet high, swelling out in the middle, and raised on pedestals.



tals. The capitals of these columns are inscribed WITH HEBREW CHARACTERS, of a distinct dark colour, as it were tanned, and of a material like that of the columns, called *pierre fondue*, which are brought from the rocks."

When was Hebrew writing used in Egypt?

#### CALVIN'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Although the articles of the church of England are very Calvinistical, yet Calvin did not like that church; for Grotius, in his Vote for Peace, tells us of Calvin: *Illam mutationem, quæ Bucerî consilio in Anglia erat instituta, Papismi accusavit.*

#### WOOBURN THE PALLADIUM OF PROTESTANTISM.

In Queen Mary's days, (says a prebendary of Exon) when the Pope solicited the queen for a restoration of church lands and dignities, it was first proposed to the cabinet council; where the lord of Bedford being present, and knowing himself greatly concerned, fell into a great passion, and, breaking his chaplet of beads from his girdle, flung them into the fire, swearing deeply, *That he valued his sweet abbey of Woburn more than any fatherly council or commands that could come from Rome.* Whereupon, the queen considering of what temper others of the nobility might be, was discouraged from prosecuting that design.

#### ANECDOTES OF JOHN TAYLOR, from HIS WORKS, 1630.

This author had the merit of interrupting the servile etiquette of kneeling to the king. I myself, (says the Water-poet), gave a book to king James once, in the great chamber, at Whitehall, as His Majesty came from the chapel. The Duke of Richmond said merrily to me: "Taylor, where did you learn the manners to give the King a book and not kneel?" "My Lord, said I, if it please your grace, I doe give now; but when I beg any thing, then I will kneele."

Myself, (says the same writer), carried an old fellow by water, that had wealth enough to be deputy of the ward, and wit enough for a scavenger. The water being somewhat rough, he was much afraid, and threatened me that if I did drown him, he would spend a hundred pound but he would see me hanged for it. In little space I landed him on the Bank side. Well, (said he), I am glad I am off the water, for if the boat had overset, I could have swam no more than a goose.

Soon after twelve at noon, one asked me what it was o'clock. I answered him: it was little or nothing. On his wondering

at my reply, I said: That which is less than one, is little or nothing.

An hostess of mine at Oxford roasted a shoulder of a ram, which in the eating was as tough as a buff jerkin. I asked her, why the mutton was so tough. She said: she knew not, unless the butcher deceived her in the age of it. Nay, quoth I, there is, I think, another fault in it, which will excuse the butcher, for, perhaps, you roasted it with old wood. In troth, replied she, that is likely enough, for my husband buys nothing but old stumps and knots, which make all the meat we roast or boil so exceeding tough that nobody can eat it.

Being asked who invented the game of bowls, he replied: No doubt, the philosopher Bias.

As a specimen of this writer's poetry, take two anagrams, written during confinement:

I. ARRESTING very well with this agrees,  
It is A STINGER worse than wasps or bees,  
The very word includes the prisoner's fates  
Arresting briefly clapsthem up! N GRATES.

II. To all good verses PRISONS are great  
foes

And many poets they keep fast IN PROSE:  
Again, the very word portends small hopes,  
For he that's in a prison is IN ROPES,  
Makes woeful purchase of calamities,  
And finds in it no profit, or NO PRIZE:  
Filth, cold and hunger, dwell within the  
door,

And thus a prison truly doth NIP SORE.

#### ABOUT CORNEILLE, CATULLUS, AND PARNELL.

Hume's Essay on Simplicity and Refinement, contains, no doubt, delicate observations and useful warnings; surely it also insinuates some very peculiar, if not indefensible, critical opinions.

I. *Corneille and Congreve, who carry, says Hume, their wit and refinement somewhat further than Mr. Pope.* Does Corneille carry his wit or his refinement further than Pope, or even approach him in either? Has Pope a rival for sprightliness; for condensation, for urbanity of wit, in Horace, in Martial, in Boileau, or elsewhere? Has Corneille advanced any pretensions to wit, even in his *Menteur*? As to refinement, the character of Corneille's versification is negligence, not neatness; his energy is equal to great occasions, but exertion is not habitual to him. In the grand narration of Rodrigue, in the *Cid*, Pope would not have allowed himself such a blunder as

Combien d'exploits celebres  
Sont demeurés sans gloire au milieu des ténèbres!

T t

or in the Medea such puppyism as

Jason ne fit jamais de communes maitresses ;  
Il est né seulement pour charmer des princesses.

or in the Oedipus such extravagance as

Perisse l'univers, pourvu que Dirce vive !  
Perisse le jour même avant qu'elle s'en prive !

or in the Rodogune such Quixotism as

L'amour, l'amour doit vaincre, et la triste  
amitié

Ne doit être à tous deux qu'un objet de pitié.

Un grand cœur cede un trône, et le cede avec  
gloire ;

Cet effet de vertu couronne sa mémoire :

Mais lorsqu' un digne objet a su nous enflam-  
mer,

Qui le cede est un lâche.

Pope never slumbers thus, and never lays aside the file ; he is not content to smooth, he must burnish every line ; he intombs his very flies in amber, and marks with equal anxiety

A hero perish, or a sparrow fall.

Corneille on the contrary closely resembles Dryden, by the habitual redundancy and occasional impetuosity of his manner, by a lofty and sometimes bloated strain of sentiment, by a profound statesmanship of reflection, and by an intuition rather of the head than of the heart of human nature. Dryden has left as many good tragic scenes as Corneille, and his dramatic characters are more various.

II. When I read an epigram of Martial, says Hume, the first line recalls the whole ; and I have no pleasure in repeating to myself what I know already ; but each line, each word in Catullus has its merit ; and I am never tired with the perusal of him. This panegyric induced a reading of Catullus ; the Elegy on a dead Sparrow, a few of the voluptuous odes, the Complaint of Atys, and the Vigil of Venus, gave high pleasure ; but in general the poems have neither the grace, nor the neatness, nor the elegance of Anacreon or Horace ; there is plenty of nastiness, and plenty of infidelity. So far from each line and each word having its merit, nearly half the complaint of Atys might be omitted with advantage ; and in particular the image of Atys drumming is repeated six times in a page. The ode to some superior who had proposed himself as a guest to the poet, beginning, *Cœnabis bene, mi Fabulle*, may be superior to Horace's *Vile potabis modicis Sabinum*, which had a similar provocation ; but it is a very imperfect composition. The *si tibi dii favent* of the second line, if not an expletive, is an incivility. The *si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam cœnam* is cold prose ; the poet should have selected

the more pleasing component parts of a good and great supper, and have presented singly to the imagination the Ortolans and the Falernian, which he intended to have set on. He does, indeed, ask, in anti-climax, for a girl and wine, and salt and laughter : if he means mineral salt, this substance is not enough pleasing to the senses to become beautiful when described ; if he means Attic-salt, this he ought himself to furnish : Catullus, since he is not visited for his feast, is visited for his converse. The *hæc si, inquam, attuleris* is a feeble tautological sentence, a repetition, in so short a poem, not excusable. And in return for the exacted entertainment, physical and intellectual, what does the poet promise ? love and goodwill, and some soft pomatum, belonging to his mistress, which was to make Fabullus with himself all nose ! How a reviewer would laugh at a modern poet for such a composition ; yet this is a favourable specimen of Catullus.

III. It is sufficient, says Hume, to run over Cowley once : but Parnel after the fiftieth reading is as fresh as at the first. Parnel writes, no doubt, with unaffected propriety, but, surely, with hacknied triviality. How little wit, vivacity, or ingenuity is displayed in the attempt to modernize the story of Pandora : and how absurdly, or unintelligibly, connected is the death of Hesiod. The translations are, only, pretty well done. The night-piece, on Death, has been superseded by Gray's Elegy. Edwin of the Green, and the Hermit, are still read : yet even there, how frequently are the epithets unpicturesque, and the constructions ungrammatical ! Parnel was the friend, the admirer, the studier, the imitator of Pope ; but what in Pope is strong tea, is in Parnel colourless slop ; he weakens by diffusion the same flavour into maukishness.

#### SAYING OF HOBBS.

The satirical saying is supposed to have originated with Hobbes, "That religion is a superstition in fashion ; and superstition a religion out of fashion." For a political philosopher, the criterion is ill chosen ; more in character would have been the definition : Religion is useful superstition, and superstition is useless religion.

#### DOUBTFUL SENTIMENT OF JEREMY TAYLOR.

Those moralists please me best, who take it for granted, that a benevolent God must delight in the felicity of his creatures ; who teach man to be happy in this world, in order to fit him for the next ; and who maintain, with the poet, that to enjoy is to obey. Gratifications, which interfere with



with the welfare of others, are, no doubt, to be forborne; but, benevolence and prudence permitting, it is, surely, as much a sin to lose an opportunity of doing oneself a pleasure, or to seize an opportunity of doing oneself a pain, as if any other sensitive being were in question. This was not the system of Bishop Jeremy Taylor; witness the following remarkably beautiful period: "He that takes off the yoke of obedience, and unties the bands of discipline, and preaches a cheap religion, and presents heaven in the midst of flowers,

and strews carpets softer than the Asian luxury in the way, and sets the songs of Sion to the tunes of Persian and lighter airs, and offers great liberty in bondage under affections and sins, and *reconciles eternity with the present enjoyment*, he shall have his schools filled with disciples: but, he that preaches the cross, and the severities of christianity, and the strictnesses of a holy life, shall have the lot of his blessed Lord, he shall be thought ill of, and deserted."

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of THOMAS WILLIAMS MALKIN, a CHILD of extraordinary ATTAINMENTS, who lately died at HACKNEY.

IN a former Obituary we had occasion to notice the death of Thomas Williams Malkin, at the early age of six years and nine months. The bare mention of such an event would, in an ordinary case, be deemed sufficient: but we cannot pass over a circumstance which equally arrests the attention of the moralist and the sympathy of the philanthropist, without observing how suddenly and unexpectedly the brightest prospects vanish, which depend on the precarious tenure of human life, however bright and promising the dawn of intellect—however encouraging the appearances of corporeal stability. With respect to the uncommon child whose early fate we have to lament, the extent of his attainments may excite surprise, and possibly in some minds doubt. Yet we have well-authenticated accounts of juvenile proficiency; and in the present instance there are many and most respectable witnesses to attest, that amiable dispositions and superior talents were never united in a more distinguished manner, than in the subject of this biographical sketch. His knowledge of the English language was correct and copious; and his expression, whether in speaking or writing, remarkable as well for fertility as selection. In the Latin he had proceeded so far, as to read with ease the more popular parts of Cicero's works. He had made some progress in French; and was so thorough a proficient in geography, as not only to be able, when questioned, to particularize the situation of the principal countries, cities, rivers, &c. but to draw maps from memory,

with a neatness and accuracy which would scarcely be credited but by those who are in possession of the specimens. Without any professional assistance, he had acquired considerable execution in the art of drawing; and some of his copies from Raphael's heads, though wanting the precision of the Academy students, evinced a fellow-feeling with the stile and sentiment of the originals, which seemed likely, had he pursued it, to have ranked him with the more eminent professors of the art.

But the most striking feature in his character was a strength of intellect, and rapidity of comprehension on all subjects, independent of those to which his studies were immediately directed, which, increasing with his growth, seemed likely in manhood to have placed more within his reach than it usually falls to the lot of humanity to grasp at. He united, in a remarkable manner, the solid and the brilliant; for the powers of his memory kept pace with those of his understanding and imagination; and the character of his mind may be comprized in these few but comprehensive words—that he remembered whatever he had once known, and could do whatever he had once seen done.

But it may not be uninteresting to particularize the periods of his short life, at which the leading traits of his character first presented themselves to observation. He was familiar with the alphabet long before he could speak, not only as exhibited on counters, a practice very judicious, because very enticing to children, but as expressed in books, to which, from seeing them constantly about him, he shewed a very early partiality. At the age of three years, on his birth-day, he wrote his first letter to his mother; and though it contained nothing but short ex-

pressions of affection, he soon afterwards began to write in a style and on subjects to which childhood in general is a total stranger: and this practice of writing his sentiments on all subjects he persevered in with a continually increasing expansion and improvement, both as to matter and manner, which we regret that our limits will not allow us to authenticate by specimens. At the time of which we are speaking, three years old, he could not only read and spell with unfailing accuracy, but knew the Greek characters, and would have attempted the language, had not the caution of his parents, in this instance, discouraged the forwardness of his inclination. When he was five, he had made considerable advances in Latin, as well as in all the other studies which he pursued so successfully for nearly two years longer. His study of Latin in particular was far removed from that mechanical routine, by which scholars of more advanced age too frequently proceed. His comparison of the idiom and construction with those of his own and the French languages, his acuteness in tracing the etymology, and detecting the component parts of words, hunting them through English and French, and inquiring the forms they assumed in Greek and Italian, with which he was unacquainted, proved him to have possessed a mind peculiarly calculated for philological inquiries. Nor was his attention confined to words: he never passed over any passage, the style or subject of which was obscure or difficult, without such an explanation as satisfied his doubts: nor did he ever suffer errors of the press, even the trifling ones of punctuation, to escape, without detecting and correcting them with a pencil he kept for the purpose. Notwithstanding these studious inclinations, he was a child of manly corporeal structure, of unusual liveliness and activity. He was by no means grave in his disposition, except in the pursuit of knowledge, from which, however, active sports were generally successful in detaching him: but the bane of all improvement, both of mind and body, indolence, and the habit of lounging, were totally excluded from the catalogue of his pleasures.

But as mere description, unassisted by anecdote, seldom conveys a lively and accurate idea of character; it will not, we hope, be thought impertinent to mention an observation or two, which may serve to illustrate the turn of his mind. On being told by a lady that she would send for him the following day, when he should

draw as much as he pleased, he said, "I wish to-morrow would come directly." After a short pause, he added, "Where can to-morrow be *now*? It must be somewhere; for every thing is in some place." After a little further reflection, he said, "Perhaps to-morrow is in the sun." On meeting with the following aphorism: "Learning is not so much esteemed by wise men, as it is despised by fools;" he said: "I think the person who wrote that sentence was himself very foolish; for wise men esteem learning as much as possible, and fools cannot despise it more."

But the most singular instance in which he displayed fertility of imagination, united with the power of making every thing he met with in books and conversation his own, was his invention of an imaginary country called Allestone, of which he considered himself as king. It resembled Utopia, though he had never heard of that celebrated political Romance. Of this country he wrote the history, and drew a most curious and ingenious map, giving names of his own invention to the principal cities, mountains, rivers, &c. And as learning was always the object of his highest respect, he endowed it most liberally with universities, to which he appointed professors by name, with numerous statutes and regulations, which would have reflected no disgrace on graver founders.

But though in the progress of his short life he was continually employed in laying up stores of knowledge, apparently for purposes which, the event proved, were never to be fulfilled; his last illness, which he supported with a patience and fortitude almost unexampled, amply evinced that he knew how to apply the treasures he had acquired to the solace and relief of his own mind, under circumstances of trial and suffering. He frequently beguiled the tedious hours of a sick-bed with the recollection of what he had read, seen, or done, in the days of health: and little points of interest or information, which might have been supposed to have made a transient impression, were as much present to his mind as when they first engaged his attention. When a blister had been applied to his stomach, he observed, that from the appearance of it he supposed it corresponded with what he had seen called a cataplasm: and one day, when he was at the worst, he desired to know the meaning of the phrase "a still born child," which he had once seen in an inscription on a tomb-stone, though he said the inscription itself was too poor to be worth remem-



remembering. He often talked of the period of his recovery, but never with impatience; and the triumph of mind over body continued so complete to the last, that he looked with interest and pleasure at his dissected maps within half an hour of his dissolution. Without entering with unnecessary minuteness into the nature of his disorder, it will be interesting to parents in general to be informed, that it afforded no confirmation of the common idea, that early expansion of intellect is unfavourable to the continuance of life. In consequence of the remarkable form of his head, which had been much admired, especially by artists, some doubts had been suggested, that rendered it desirable to have the head as well as body examined. From the result of this investigation it appeared, that the brain was unusually large, and in the most perfect and healthy state: that the disorder, as it was uniformly considered to have been, was in the stomach, and had received all the relief that medical skill and the most anxious attention could afford: and that there was more than ordinary probability, from the vigour of his constitution, and the well-proportioned formation of his body, of his arriving at manhood, but for one of those accidents in the system, to which the old and young, the healthy and infirm, are equally exposed.

His illness lasted from the first to the thirty-first of July; a period which, under such severe sufferings, none but a naturally strong patient could have reached. On the morning of the thirty first his medical friends, Dr. Lister and Mr. Toulmin, saw him, and conversed with him, as he with them, after their usual manner: and though they had given little or no encouragement for many days, they

did not, on their last visit, such was the collected state of his mind, and strength of his spirits, apprehend his dissolution to be so near. Soon after eleven o'clock he appeared much exhausted; his breathing became very difficult, and his voice, which through his illness had been strong and clear, began to falter. Still, however, he was firm and composed, without the slightest appearance of dissatisfaction or alarm: he talked at intervals with the most perfect consistency—with his accustomed powers, and usual kindness for those about him, till he could no longer utter a sound. In a few minutes after he had ceased to articulate, and a little before twelve o'clock, he sunk without a struggle or a groan, exciting more admiration under circumstances from which human nature is apt to revolt, than when in the full career of mental and bodily improvement.

Thus ends this short history of a child, whose mind, though his years were few, seemed to have arrived at maturity. His powers of understanding, of memory, of imagination, were all remarkable; and the reasonableness of his mind was such, that he always yielded his own to the wishes of his friends, as much from conviction as compliance: his dispositions were as generous and amiable, as his talents were brilliant and universal: and there can be little doubt, that in after-life, whether he had devoted the powers of his mind to the fine arts, to belles-lettres, or to the severer studies, his success would have been pre-eminent, and would have placed him, in the estimation of the wise, whatever might have been his external condition, high in the catalogue of worthy and useful members of society.

---

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

---

Reading.—Singing. *A Pair of Prints. Maria Spilbury pinxit. Charles Turner sculpsit.*

WE have had painters, and those of no mean reputation, who, instead of attempting to give that expression which arrests the soul—instead of giving *mind* to their characters, and lighting up the features with the spirit which should animate their hearts, have aimed at daz-

zling the eye with a glare of drapery, and preposterous inundation of light; forgetting that colouring, without character or drawing, is imagination without judgment. Very different has been the aim of the young Lady who made these two designs, which augur great future excellence. In some little points the drawing is incorrect; but they are conceived with truth, taste, feeling,

feeling, and delicacy. They represent two rustic families engaged in their devotional exercises, and reminded us of that admirable poem by Robert Burns—"The Cotter's Saturday Night." The young man reading, in the first, exhibits a countenance of peculiar interest. In it are united innocence, simplicity, and devotion; and the faces of the rest of this happy family are marked with mute attention, internal cheerfulness, and religious comfort. The other subject is an old man, who has just left off reading in the Bible to sing a psalm, his whole family joining with him in chorus. With these two prints we are much better pleased than we have been with many that amateurs would place in a very superior class. An inexpressible sweetness and gentleness of conception pervades the whole. The devotion of these two rustic families is marked by that general unaffected simplicity which distinguishes genuine piety, and seems to be the emanation of gratitude, rather than the compulsion of duty; every countenance and every attitude contributes to impress this idea.

*The Favourite Lamb; and Going to the Hay-field. A Pair of Prints. Ibbetson pinxit.—Gerimia sculpt.*

The late Horace Walpole remarked that Watteau's pictures displayed a kind of impossible pastoral, a rural life led by those opposites of rural simplicity, people of fashion. His shepherdesses, nay, his very sheep, are *coquettes*. Watteau's trees are copied from those of the Tuilleries and villas near Paris—a strange scene to study nature in; but these were the originals of those tufts of plumes, and fans, and trimmed-up groves, that nod to one another like the scenes of an opera. Fantastic people! who range and fashion their trees, and teach them to hold up their heads as a dancing-master would, if he expected Orpheus should return to play a minuet to them.

That men who take such models, should make such designs, is not to be wondered at; but that the inhabitants of an island so diversified with the amœnities of nature as Great Britain, should so frequently disgust the eye of taste with such fantastic fopperies, is astonishing. We have been often compelled to notice the tendency some of our artists (who have merit, if they properly applied it) display to this frippery French manner, which may not improperly be denominated the land-

scape *a-la-mode*. This pair of prints is well enough engraved in the chalk manner.

*His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick. Sir William Beechey, R. A. pinxit. Thomas Hardy sculpt.*

Of Sir William Beechey's portraits it is not easy to speak in higher terms than they deserve. The artist is faithful to character, and his portraits are usually in a very good taste, and have an easy and natural air. This comes into the class of his other delineations, and is very well engraved.

*The House in Portman-square of His Excellency L. G. Otto, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, as it appeared on the Night of the General Illumination for Peace, May 29th, 1802; most respectfully inscribed to His Excellency, by his most obedient humble Servant Augustus Pugen. J. C. Stadler aquatint. sculpt.*

For fireworks and illuminations the French have always had a pre-eminence over every other country. The magnificent and blazing exhibition of which this is a copy, excited great attention at the time it was displayed. As far as we recollect, this is a correct representation of the general effect, and infinitely superior to any print of the kind we ever saw.—Perhaps, on the whole, it is as well as the subject would possibly admit.

The TRANSIT, a new-constructed vessel with four masts, invented and built by Captain Gower, is now in the Mediterranean, and gives perfect satisfaction to the proprietors. Mr. Jeakes is engraving a very fine print of it, from a picture painted by Holkham, and, from its present appearance, we think it will very much excite the attention of the amateurs of ship-building.

Mr. Gilray, who has a larger portion of the mantle of William Hogarth than has often fallen to the lot of any other man, has lately exhibited some singular satires on the crop of absurdities which are now so abundant. This gentleman aims at delineating character a little heightened, and he generally succeeds. The productions of some of his contemporaries are coarse and vulgar caricature. In one of his portraits of a gentleman of high rank, he does not shew a feature of the face; but the outline and air is so correct, that whoever has seen the man, must know the mirror.

Paris, where are now concentrated many of the fine specimens of ancient art which



which once gave such lustre and consequence to Rome and Florence, has been much visited by foreigners, who wished to contemplate the wonders of other days.—Many of our own artists have been lately in that capital, and some of them still remain there. We may fairly hope, that,

by inspecting such productions, they will endeavour to form a manner superior to that which has hitherto marked their works, and enable their contemporaries to say—*These men also were ambitious of painting for posterity.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continued from page 246.)

THE French have for a long time testified much indifference for the philosophy of Kant, which has occupied and thrown into fermentation the whole of Germany. Some works, in harshly reproaching them for this indifference, have, as it were, forced them out of it; but it is not certain that the doctrine of the philosopher of Königsberg will gain much by the examen which some of our writers have begun to make of it.

No one has hitherto explained it in French with more perspicuity than Citizen Kinker, a Batavian Professor, who has compressed in a small volume all the essential points of that part of the philosophy of Kant, which is known under the title of *Critique of Pure Reason*. This *exposition* has been the object of a memoir read to the Class by Citizen DESTUTT TRACY.

In this memoir, after doing the most ample justice to the extensive knowledge and to the great talents of the German philosopher, and to the learned Batavian who has made himself his interpreter, he combats their system of ideology.

He has made it his particular business to prove, that there cannot exist in our minds any thing like to what they call *pure reason, pure understanding, pure sensibility, and pure coaction*; and that we cannot have any *pure knowledge*, in the sense that is given to those words.

The reasons that he alleges are not susceptible of extract; they are of themselves an extract in substance, both of the theory of Kant on those subjects, and of the more extensive demonstrations that might be made of the errors contained in that theory.

We can only remark, that Citizen Tracy does not pretend to establish any particular system of philosophy. He only

wishes to shew, that the one which he refutes is not founded upon any good method of reasoning. He thinks that it only rests on the abuse of abstract ideas, and of general principles, and on the mistake of supposing that we are to judge of particular ideas by general ideas.

On this occasion he observes, that there is no system of philosophy generally received at present in France; that philosophy there does not constitute a sect, as it has hitherto done in all times and in all countries. He thinks that this state of things is very favourable to the progress of knowledge, and is an effect of the method that we follow in all kinds of researches and of instruction. It is this good method which he considers as the distinctive character of the French philosophy. He attributes it to the progress which the knowledge of our intellectual operations has made amongst us, and to the labours of our ideologists, who have proceeded in the track of Condillac, and, faithful to his principles, have taken him for a guide, without receiving him for a master.

He concludes by expressing his wish that this sound logic, the theory of which is near being completed, may have its influence every day more and more on our habits and practices of every kind.

Whilst Citizen Tracy has been examining the doctrine of Kant, Citizen MERCIER declares himself an advocate for a part of that doctrine, in a memoir which he intitles, *De l'Acte du Moi: Of the Act of Myself*. He has, himself, condensed in the following extract, what is most essential in his curious but obscure memoir:

“We are alarmed at the multiplied efforts which tend to nothing less than to transform the *moral instinct* and the *conscience* into accident.

“Morality is the most elevated point of our nature, and the primordial sentiments which are inherent to the nature of man, exist by virtue of the synthetic unity *du moi*. “Wha

"What theory can be falser than to refer all our affections and all our moral laws to physical pleasure and grief—to misconceive the innate laws of conscience, those of the love of perfection and of the beautiful, and to consider the physical sensations and the relations which arise from them, as the origin of the moral world! It is my own *moi* which develops moral sentiments by the physical world; and this is so true, that, notwithstanding the sensual pleasure or the physical grief united to a sensation, I am obliged often to recognize a good in grief, and an evil in pleasure. And what relation is there between the play of all the fibres and fibrils, and the admiration which I feel at the recital of a great sacrifice made to the august image of Virtue? The act *du moi* wills that I condemn myself if I should refuse to feel this admiration.

"The intuitive perception of intellectual beauty causes the oscillation of scepticism to cease. It is a pure light which brings conviction with it; the habitudes are material; the decision appertains to pure intelligence; the hardness of thought rises above experience—judges *à priori*; it is by it that we attain and we conquer truth: but must we not necessarily perceive truth before we conquer it? My doubt is my first treasure.

"We may try experiments in metaphysics. Our soul is sometimes so independent of the senses, that it exercises a full authority over its material associate, by suspending, by moderating dolorous expressions, and even by commanding them. We cannot deny the voluntary power that the mind can exercise over the sensations; my *moi* can repulse, at an instant, the sweetest harmony, and only in reality enjoys when it consents to enjoy. "*No! thou art not grief,*" said a philosopher, when apostrophizing grief, and overpowering it by the act *du moi*. Energetic power! all perception is submitted to it. The interior *moi* rises often in all its dignity, in the midst of tormentors; and to suffer in the cause of virtue is only to reinforce that intimate pleasure which the calm of conscience gives. We have seen the martyr fastened at the fatal stake, ejaculate his thoughts to heaven, become all celestial, and the flames devour him without his participating in physical grief."

"The act *du moi* supposes comparison, the exercise of the motive force of the soul in its proper empire. There are in this act, connection, association, simultaneity. I here perceive a will sovereignly expansive, a relation which the senses cannot impart

to us, a faculty which unites, connects, and melts all the partial impressions into a whole, without which they would be scattered, roving, vagabond, and consequently null. It is my *moi*, profound, intellectual, which embraces time, eternity, God. The universe comprehends me, like a point, and I, by my thought, comprehend the universe: in me is still the unalterable type of the just and of the good, and this *à priori*. There are laws, immediate attributes of the primitive *moi*; they have an all-powerful reality, which does not belong to any speculative or sensible object: there is an emancipation from all sensations whatever. Who causes me to know these laws for laws of a superior order? What is that super-sensible order of moral truths?"

The act *du moi* is equivalent to all geometrical demonstrations: the will is a first power; a real power: it adheres to our cognitive existence, and, in order to will, we must previously have a multiplicity of notions. It would not, in fact, be possible that we should have from our infancy so many, and such extensive notions, and which are, as it were, imprinted in us, if our souls had not universal knowledge before they entered into our bodies. The moral world is in us; it cannot be derived from physical things; there is nothing real, but what is immutable, as are the ideas. As to the preservation of knowledge, Cicero humourously derides those who give to the brain the faculty of retaining words and ideas, as in a sort of reservoir, and who say that we can engrave them as letters upon wax. Can words and ideas leave traces behind them? And, besides, what space would there not be requisite for so many different traces.

"It is, therefore, a beautiful discovery of Kant, that *space* and *time* are subjective modes of our cognition, and the vulgar have better conceptions of the elevated part of our being than the metaphysician philosophers. The act *du moi* is an intellectual quality, a certain knowledge of the truth of our thoughts, and immutable, invariable, uniform; the act *du moi* implies certitude; certitude is to the soul a firmer anchor than evidence is to our senses: it is founded on the presence of the Divinity, which can neither be deceived, nor deceive us. The systematic philosopher shall in vain deny his certitude: he is himself the victim of his own negative.

"An eternal law, inherent in ourselves, forms that cry which we call *conscience*; that law and its cry are equal in all men. The most culpable word which can be let fall by a perverse age, is to say, "*on se fait*"



*fait sa conscience*"—we can create our own conscience. No, we do not prescribe to our conscience, as we do not light a flambeau in broad day-light. The luminous light can neither be changed nor obscured."

### AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

*Held at PHILADELPHIA, for producing USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.*

FROM the last volume of the Transactions of this Society, which ought to have been noticed at a much earlier period, we can now only select a few articles to lay before the reader.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

In Dr. BARTON's memoir concerning the fascinating faculty which has hitherto been ascribed to the rattle-snake, and other American serpents, it is proved by a variety of facts, that the motions of birds, which have been attributed to a fascinating power in the eyes of serpents, are, in reality, calculated to drive away the reptiles from the birds' young, or to divert their attention from the nest.

The author tells us that the rattle-snake is not a hardy animal—that a very slight stroke on any part of its body disables it from running at all, and the slightest blow on the top of the head is followed by instant death. The skull-bone is remarkably thin and brittle; so much so indeed, that it is thought a stroke from the wing of a thrush, or even of a robin, would be sufficient to break it. The substance of this memoir is confirmed in another paper by M. DE BEAUVOIS, who asserts also, from his own observation, that the young rattle-snakes conceal themselves in the belly of the female at the approach of danger, into which they enter by the mouth.

We have a very curious account of the remarkable instinct of a bird called the *nine-killer*, by Mr. HECKWALDER. It appears that this bird-hawk, as it is called by some persons, catches grasshoppers, and sticks them on the sharp thorny bushes or trees, as baits for other smaller birds, on which the nine-eater lives. It is asserted by the common people, that the nine-eater practises the catching and sticking-up nine grasshoppers a-day; and, as they know it does not live on insects, they believe it must employ itself in this manner for its amusement. Some naturalists, among whom is Mr. Heckwalder, have taken pains to watch the progress of the

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 93.

business; and there seems little reason to doubt, that the grasshoppers, which are always placed in their natural position, are stuck as baits for the animals which serve for the nine-eater's food.

In a very interesting paper, by THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. we have strong, if not satisfactory, evidence of the existence of an animal similar to the lion, only more than three times as large, in North America.

#### INLAND NAVIGATION.

Mr. NICHOLAS KING suggests an improvement in boats for river-navigation.—Having shewn why the lock-navigation, so much used in this country, cannot be adopted in America, he proposes to convey the boat (which is, in fact, to be composed of four boats put together with hinges) over an inclined plane. The advantage of this contrivance is, that, at the inclined plane, the boat can be taken in pieces, and the several parts conveyed over without much difficulty:—and that in descending a river, the component boats may be separately navigated; and in a river full of rapids, sands, and rocks, a short boat is much more commodious and manageable than a long one.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES of a SUBMARINE VESSEL. By D. BUSHNELL, of CONNECTICUT, the INVENTOR, &c.

From this paper, which contains a description of a small submarine boat, and its apparatus, with which an attempt was made, in 1775, to blow up an English fifty-gun vessel, evidently originated Mr. Fulton's experiments lately made in France, an account of which was given in the House of Peers early in last winter.

### THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

#### MECHANICS AND HYDRAULICS.

IN one of the latter journals of this respectable Institution, we have an account of a new steam-boat by Mr. SYMMINGTON, who appears to have made considerable progress in his experiments on this subject. The method employed by this gentleman for making a connexion between the piston and the water-wheel is evidently attended with several advantages.

By placing the cylinder nearly in a horizontal position, the necessity of a beam is avoided, which has ever been a troublesome and expensive part of the common steam-engines. The piston is supported in its position by friction-wheels, and it

U u

commu-

communicates, by means of a joint, with a crank connected with a wheel, which gives the water-wheel a motion somewhat slower than its own; at the same time the water-wheel serves as a fly. The steam-engine differs but little from that improved by Boulton and Watt. There is, however, an apparatus for opening and shutting the cocks at pleasure, in order to revert the motion of the boat whenever it may be necessary.

The water-wheel is situated near the stern, and in the middle of the breadth of the boat, so that it becomes necessary to have two rudders, connected together by rods, which are moved by a winch near the head of the boat: by this means the person who attends the engine is able to steer also.

Another material part of the invention consists in the arrangement of stampers, at the head of the boat, for the purpose of breaking the ice on canals. These are raised in succession by means of levers, the ends of which are depressed by the pins of wheels turned by an axis communicating with the water-wheel. It has been calculated that a boat, doing the work of twelve horses, may be built for eight or nine hundred pounds; and by experiment it is known that it will travel at the rate of two miles and a half per hour.

In Dr. YOUNG's Summary of the most useful Parts of Hydraulics, extracted and abridged from a German work of Eytelwein, we have an account of the *spiral-pump*, which is a pipe wound round a cylinder, the axis of which is horizontal, and one end connected with a vertical tube, while the other is left at liberty to turn round and receive water and air in each revolution. This pump was invented about half a century ago by Andrew Wurz, a pewterer in Zurich, and was employed at Florence, with some improvements, by Bernoulli, in 1779. Dr. Young tells us, that Mr. Eytelwein enters very minutely into calculations of the effect of such a machine, under different circumstances; and the results of theory, as well as experiment, are such as to induce him to expect that it will in time come into common use, instead of forcing-pumps of a more complicated and expensive construction.

Dr. Young does not seem to be aware that a pump of this kind has been in use for more than twenty years in this country. At Chevening-house, in Kent, the writer of this article has seen and greatly

admired the beautiful simplicity and great regularity with which water is conducted to different parts of that building, by means of a spiral-pump. Water is the force employed in turning the wheel.

#### CHEMISTRY.

We learn from "the New Experiments on Artificial Cold," by M. LOWITZ, a particular account of which will hereafter be published in the *Transactins* of the Academy of Petersburg,

1. That the principal cause of the cold produced during the solution of salts in water, depends upon some agency of their water of crystallization; for salts deprived of this water, instead of producing cold, produce heat.

2. Amongst the liquid acids, the muriatic acid is most efficacious for forming freezing mixtures; the nitrous acid is next to it in order; and the sulphuric acid is least powerful.

3. The liquid acids produce cold only because they occasion a quick solution of the snow, or salt, of the freezing mixture.

4. Caustic potash and the muriate of lime surpass very much, as cooling agents, the acids and the other saline substances.

5. The best proportion of the mixture of snow and muriate of lime, is two parts of the first to three parts of the last, mixed as accurately as possible.

6. Five pounds of muriate of lime are sufficient to freeze thirty-five pounds of mercury.

7. The deliquescent salts are much more proper for producing cold than the efflorescent salts.

8. That the deliquescent salts may produce the highest degree of cold, it is necessary that they contain the greatest possible quantity of water of crystallization; and that they be used in fine powder.

9. The snow employed should be that which has newly fallen, light and dry; and the experiments should be made at the commencement of a frost, and not during a thaw.

10. It appears that the superiority of the deliquescent salts to the acids is owing to the circumstance of their becoming fluid at the same time that they cause the snow to dissolve.

11. Caustic potash and muriate of lime possess, amongst other advantages, that of being easily restored, unaltered, to their solid state, after an experiment, by evaporation.



## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH SMITH'S (RED-LION-STREET, HOLBORN) *for a method of FIXING and SETTING an ALARUM, or ALARUM-BELL, so contrived as to ALARM FAMILIES, in case of FIRES, &c.*

It is known to every body that alarms, on the old construction, are acted upon by means of wires, connected with doors, window-shutters, &c. and that no person can force these parts of the house without breaking, or disengaging the wire, which instantly sets the alarm off. This, of course, could be of no use in the case of fire, as it would be a considerable time before the flames would make sufficient impression on it as to cause a separation of its parts. Instead, therefore, of wire, the patentee makes use of a fine, but strong, string, which flames will speedily burn in two. As a preventative against burglaries, the little bolts, that confine the string, are made so sharp, that a very small pressure may cut it alunder, which instantly disengages the alarm.

*Observation.*—We have only to observe that inventions which tend to the security of lives and property merit every attention. The great objection to alarms, is, that from a variety of accidents the wires in the old construction, and the cord in the new, are apt to snap, at times when there is no danger, by which persons and families may be terrified without any real cause. It is obvious that for Mr. Smith's invention to serve as a perfect alarm against the effects of fire, the cord should be carried to every door and window, and those be previously shut; and then a fire could not extend beyond a single room, without awakening the family.

MR. THOMAS PRITTY'S (STOWMARKET) *for a method or invention of affixing or hanging certain SPRINGS, JOINTS and APPARATUS to DOORS, by means whereof, such DOORS may be opened from either jamb.*

In the door made according to Mr. Pritty's plan, there are two projecting balls or handles instead of one, and according as it is intended to open the door on one side or the other, must the corresponding ball be turned towards the edge. This ball, or handle, is connected with a latch that acts as a lever, by means of which a certain wire, and two pins, are raised out of that part of the hinge which is fast on the door, and immediately it is free to open with the same ease as a door hung in the

common way. It appears then that there are in this contrivance two sets of hinges, and that the projecting balls or handles, serve, by the act of turning, to extricate the pin from one hinge, and giving liberty, at the same time, to the door to play on the other.

Doors formed on this construction, are made, where there are no obstacles to prevent them, to open completely back, or one hundred and eighty degrees. And for chambers, &c. where security is required, there is a contrivance for dropping in two small pins into the balls or handles, which effectually prevents them from being turned on the outside of the room.

MESSRS. HENRY PENNECK and ROBERT DUNKIN'S (OF PENZANCE) *for methods of IMPROVING the SAILING and NAVIGATING certain SHIPS.*

Several improvements in the methods of navigating vessels are mentioned in this specification: The action of the square-sails is increased by forming the leeches of such convexity, that the bolt ropes may not be drawn tighter than necessary to preserve the sail, and to allow it to produce the required effect. Two new and improved fore-and aft sails, are next described, which may be readily managed without dipping. Besides full directions for the construction and management of these and other sails, described, with their various tackle, &c. We have in the same specification a claim for a new-invented compass, called a transparent or luminous compass, whose inner-box, or ring, as it has no bottom, is balanced round its lower circumference, across which are fixed wires that support the pedestal. The card is painted on both sides: its letters and points, as well as a point for the ship's head, are rendered transparent; a mirror is placed below it, which turns on a hinge by night, and the lamp light is admitted either below or above the card, according as it is desirable to steer, by the simple or reflected transparency; in the former case, the mirror is turned to throw the light on the card, and the eye is admitted above: in the latter, the mirror is turned to meet the eye, which is admitted below. The light is of course admitted or excluded by the proper application of shutters, and by raising or lowering the lamp. It may be likewise used as a common compass.

*Observations by the Patentees.*—It must be remarked that although, on the common

compasses, black and white are strongly defined, yet, no little difficulty, at night, often occurs, in readily ascertaining the exact point, which must yield to the superior contrast of light and darkness; and when its capability of being elevated to meet the eye, as well as its emitting less light on the sails in chase, or when pursued, are thrown into the scale, it is fairly imagined considerable advantages will be found in its use.

MR. JAMES ASHWORTH'S (of TOTTINGTON, LANCASHIRE) *for a method of making IRON-LIQUOR, for the use of DYERS and PAINTERS.*

The patentee prefaces this specification by observing, that according to the usual processes in making iron-liquor, a space of seven weeks is required for the operation; but according to his invention, the same may be brought to perfection in two or three days.

Mr. Ashworth's method is thus described: Any metallic oxyd is dissolved in a vegetable acid; and as between these substances there is less affinity than between the same acid and the oxyd of iron; iron in its metallic state is added to the above solution, which precipitates the metal before dissolved, and is taken up in its place. Example: Dissolve about six ounces of red lead in vinegar at a boiling heat, which is to be poured into a vessel containing pieces of iron, and there left to stand all together about twenty-four or thirty-six hours. The liquor is then boiled with the same or fresh pieces of iron; and, when cool it is ready for use. A similar effect is produced by substituting any of the oxyds of manganese, tin, copper, bismuth, antimony, or arsenic, in the place of lead, or by the substituting any of the vegetable acids instead of vinegar. The application of this principle to the making of iron-liquor with vegetable acids is claimed by Mr. Ashworth, as an exclusive privilege.

The second principle, in this specification, depends on the solution of any iron oxyd, as ocre, Venetian red, or Spanish-brown, in a vegetable acid brought to a boiling heat, then poured on iron in its metallic state; and after it has stood a day or two, and boiled a second time, it is good iron-liquor and fit for use.

*Observation of the Patentee.*—Although the principle of this second process differs from that described under the first head, and does not depend upon elective attraction, yet the solution of the metallic iron is, probably, effected by its attracting the

oxygen from the oxyd of iron previously dissolved, and a compound is by this means also obtained of a vegetable acid, with iron oxydated to the extent proper for producing good iron-liquor.

MR. JOSEPH FRYER'S (of RASTRICK, YORK) *for a machine for the purpose of CUTTING, DRESSING and FINISHING WOOLLEN CLOTH.*

This machine is applicable to the cutting, &c. the shag, fur, or pile, from all kinds of cloth or woven fabrications which require the same, made of woollen or worsted yarn, down, silk, hair, cotton, or linen, used for wearing apparel, in a more expeditious manner, than has been hitherto accomplished. It is not possible to describe the parts of this machine, so as to make it intelligible to the general reader without the assistance of plates.

After the cloth has undergone the operation of shearing, it is, in its descent to a cylinder, exposed to a current of steam, thrown out from a horizontal tube with a number of apertures, so as to give it softness and pliability; a brushing cylinder is next made to move against it, by which the remaining wool or fur is laid in one direction. It then passes between two polished metal, hollow cylinders, kept hot by the admission of steam or otherwise, which press it firmly, and dissipate all the water imbibed from the steam.

The steam employed is procured either from a boiler, kept hot for the purpose, or from a small steam-engine, of peculiar construction, made use of for working the machine.

The simplicity of the steam-engine merits a description here. A piston is alternately pressed upwards and downwards, by means of elastic steam, in a cylinder closed at both ends, with a wadded hole for the piston-rod to move through, which gives motion to a crank and fly, or balance-wheel. Instead of condensing the steam, as in other engines, it is, in this, suffered to escape, after it has forced the piston, in either direction, to the end of the cylinder; it is then conducted through proper vessels, to soften the cloth, and heat the pressing cylinders, or made use of for any other purpose where heat is required, such as heating drying-houses, stoves, hot-houses, &c.

*Remarks by the Patentee.*—This mode of finishing cloth gives it a much handsomer appearance, and renders it more durable in wearing, than those finished in a common way.



## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

*As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only List that can be useful to the public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

## BIOGRAPHY.

Public Characters of 1802—3. A New Volume of Biographical Memoirs of eminent Living Persons, faithfully and impartially drawn from authentic Sources, being the fifth Volume : price 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

## BOTANY.

The Woodland Companion; or, a Description of British Trees, with some Account of their Uses, by the Author of "Evenings at Home;" illustrated with Copper-plates, 8s.

## COMMERCE.

Tables of the European Exchanges, shewing the Value of any Sum of Money in all the principal Places of Europe, at the different Prices to which the Courses of Exchange may Rise or Fall; and describing in what Money real or imaginary Accounts are usually kept, and Bills are drawn, at each Place; with a plain Method of Calculation. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Usances at which Bills are drawn from the several Places. By Robert Bewicke, Merchant, 2 vols. royal 4to. 4l. 4s. boards. Richardsons.

## EDUCATION.

Geography for the Use of Schools, divided into three Parts:—1. A concise Grammar of Geography for the Purpose of being committed to Memory. 2. The Use of the Globes, with Examples and Exercises upon each Problem. 3. Full, circumstantial, and entertaining Accounts of the Manners, Customs, and Curiosities of all Nations; decorated with upwards of fifty interesting Copper-plates, and illustrated with new and improved Maps. To the Whole are prefixed, an Account of the most rational Mode of teaching Geography, and plain Directions for projecting and drawing all Kinds of Maps. By the Rev. J. Goldsmith, A. M. Vicar of Dunnington, &c. 10s. 6d. Phillips.

The Etymology and Syntax of the English Language explained and illustrated, by the Rev. Alexander Crombie, L. L. D. 8vo. 300 pages. 5s. 6d. boards.

Mentorial Tales for the Instruction of young Ladies just leaving School, and entering upon the Theatre of Life, by Mrs. Pilkington, 12mo. 4s.

Adventures of a Cat, by Mrs. Pilkington, 2s.

The Guardian Angel, from the German of Augustus von Kotzebue, a Story for Youth, 1s. 6d.

Edwin, King of Northumberland, by Clara Reeve, Author of the Old English Baron, 1s. 6d.

Profitable Amusement for Children; or, Tales uniting Instruction with Entertainment, 1s. 6d.

## LAW.

Original Precedents in Conveyancing, selected from the manuscript Collection of the late John Joseph Powell, Esq. revised and corrected, with Notes and Remarks, by Charles Barton, Esq. vol. 6, with the Indexes, which completes the Work, 10s. 6d. boards; and Part 24, 2s. 6d. sewed.

The Law of Copy-right, being a Compendium of Acts of Parliament and adjudged Cases relative to Authors, Publishers, Printers, Artists, Musical Composers, and Print-sellers, by Joseph Montifiore, Author of Commercial Precedents, 2s. 6d. boards.

A digested Index of the Chancery Reports, containing the Points of Equity determined in the High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1801, 8vo. 18s.

## MEDICAL.

A Description of the Muscles of the Human Body, with the Synonyma of Cowper, Winslow, Douglas, Albinus, Innes, and the new Nomenclature of Dumas, with coloured Prints, by J. C. Carpue, 4to. 12s. boards.

The Anatomy of the Brain explained, in a Series of Engravings, by Charles Bell, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

A Practical Synopsis of the Materia Medica, by the Author of Thesaurus Medicaminum, 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

The Way to Health, by James Parkinson, Surgeon, 6d.

## MISCELLANIES.

A correct List of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, elected to serve in the Parliament appointed to meet in November, 1802; with the Names of the Candidates where the Elections were contested, and the Numbers polled; a Summary of the whole House of Commons; a List of Places, which formerly sent Members to Parliament; and a Table of the Duration of the several Parliaments, from the Reign of Henry VIII. Corrected from the Returns of the Crown-office; to which are added, the Addresses of Messrs. Fox, Baker, Sir Jacob Astley, and Sir Francis Burdett, 2s. 6d.

The

The Bardic Museum of primitive British Literature, and other admirable Rarities, forming the second Volume of the Musical, Poetical, and Historical Relicks of the Welsh Bards and Druids, drawn from authentic Documents of remote Antiquity, and never before published; by Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince, 11. 5s.

The Addresses of Thomas William Coke, Esq. M.P. to the Freeholders of the County of Norfolk, 3d.

The Christian Lady's Pocket-companion for the Year 1802; containing Anecdotes of Christian Women, the Christian Paradox, &c. &c. (to be continued annually), 1s. 4d.

The Museum of Wit; or, a Collection of Anecdotes, Bon-mots, &c. of the most distinguished Characters; to which are added several curious Compositions, selected by A. C. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Animal Biography; or, Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy, of the Animal Creation, arranged according to the System of Linnæus, by the Rev. W. Bingley, A. B. Fellow of the Linnean Society, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, 3 vols. 8vo. 27s. Phillips.

#### NOVELS.

Les deux Amis, par Madame la Duchesse de Piennne, 3 toms. 15s.

Theodosius de Zulvin, the Monk of Madrid, a Spanish Tale, delineating various Traits of the Human Mind, by George Moore, Author of Grafville Abbey, 4 vols. 12mo. 14s.

The History of the Grubthorpe Family; or, the Old Batchelor and his Sister Penelope, by Mrs. Hunter, of Norwich, Author of Letitia, 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. boards.

The Castle of Probation; or, Perspective Romances, chiefly taken from Life, by a Clergyman, 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. boards.

Home, 5 vols. 12mo. 20s. sewed.

The Castle of Caithness, 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. sewed.

La Forester, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. sewed.

Melville Castle, 4 vols. 12mo. 14s. boards.

#### POETRY.

Variety, a Collection of Original Poems, by a Lady, 12mo. 4s. boards.

Tales of Superstition and Chivalry, 12mo. 4s. boards.

#### TRAVELS.

A Journey into South Wales through the Counties of Oxford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Buckingham, and Hertford, in the Year 1799, by George Lipscomb, Esq. 8vo. 8s. boards.

Multum in Parvo: Fashionable Tours from London to the pleasant Parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, &c. and the northern Coast of Wales, as far as Holyhead, embellished with nearly 400 engraved Miniature Sketches, taken on the Spot, and highly coloured, 8vo. 12s.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The Beauties of England and Wales; or, Delineations, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive, of the Antiquities, Cities, Towns, Public Edifices, and Private Gentlemen's Seats, in those Parts of the Island of Great Britain; Vol. I. and II. containing Bedfordshire, Berks, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, and Cornwall, and ornamented with beautiful Views (to be continued) large 8vo. 11. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Imperial Guide throughout the united Kingdom of England and Ireland, with new Picturesque Plans, &c. of the Great Post-roads; embellished with engraved Miniature Sketches and Views taken on the Spot, and highly coloured, of the Towns, Villages, Mountains, Rivers, Public Edifices, and Private Buildings, with Descriptions of each; No. I. (to be continued), 7s. 6d.

#### THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached at Walsal, at the Archdeacon's Visitation, August, 1802, by the Rev. Edward Cooper, 1s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester, in the Year 1802, and published at their Request, by John Law, D.D. Archdeacon of Rochester, 1s.

The Life of Moses, designed for the Amusement and Instruction of Youth, by a Lady, 1s. 6d.

Letters to an Universalist, containing a Review of the Controversy between Mr. Vidler, and Mr. Fuller, on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation, 8vo. 3s.

Death by Sin, but Eternal Life by Jesus Christ, exemplified in the Substance of two Discourses, delivered in August, 1802, at Back-street Meeting-house, by Henry Hunt.

The Preparation for Spreading the Gospel, in fifteen Books, by Eusebius Pamphilius, Bishop of Cesarea, in Palestine, translated from the Greek, Book I. 1s. 6d.

The Right and Duty of Unitarian Christians to form separate Societies of Religious Worship, a Sermon, preached July 22, 1802, at the Opening of the new Meeting-house at Birmingham, erected in the Room of that in which Dr. Priestley formerly officiated, and which was destroyed in the Riots, in 1791, by Thomas Belsham, 1s.

Strictures on a Piece, 'entitled "the Decline of the Schismatics exposed," by E. C. 6d.

The Eternity of Hell Torments indefensible, being an Examination of several Passages in Dr. Ryland's Sermon, entitled "The first Lie refuted," by Richard Wright, 1s.

The Churchman's Memorial; or, an Historical Account of the Lives, Sufferings, and Works of those Divines of the Church of England, who were deprived of their Preferments, or otherwise persecuted, during the Great Rebellion. By the Editors of the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine, vol. 1, 8vo. (to be continued), 9s. boards.

A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Clergy, and Sons of the Clergy,



Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of Bristol, August 25, 1802, by the Rev. John Crofts, A. M. to which is annexed a short Account of the Institution, 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached at Lambeth Chapel, on Sunday, June 27, 1802, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, by William Howley, A. M. 4to. 1s. 6d.

## CHARTS.

A Survey of the River Thames from London, and of the River Medway from Rochester, to the Nore; in which all the Shoals, Soundings, &c. in both Rivers, are exhibited in the most clear and perfect Manner, and the Position of Places most accurately laid down; together with all the various Alterations to the present Time. On one sheet of Atlas paper, elegantly engraved and coloured, price single 5s. or, neatly mounted on canvas and rollers, 9s. Steel, Tower-hill.

As a Companion to the above, the River Thames from London to Woolwich, exhibiting that Part of the River, with the New Docks, Canal, &c. on a Scale of four Inches to a Mile. Price, single, coloured, 4s. or on canvas and rollers, 7s. 6d.

Steel, Tower-hill.

A new Chart of the Azores, or Western Islands, from the Observations of M. Fleuriot, and the more recent Surveys of Don Vincent Tosino, of the Spanish Navy. Elegantly engraved on one sheet, price 3s. 6d.

Steel, Tower-hill.

*Books, just imported by Dulau and Co. Soho-square.*

Dernières Vues de Politique et de Finance offertes à la Nation Française, par M. Necker, 8vo. 7s.

Histoire des Expéditions d'Alexandre, rédigée sur les Mémoires de Ptolémée et d'Aristobule, ses Lieutenants; Traduction Nouvelle, précédée d'une Introduction sur le Règne de Philippe; de Réflexions sommaires sur la Différence et les Conséquences de la Tactique des Anciens et des Modernes; augmentée de diverses Traditions sur le Conquérant, des quelques Détails Historiques sur sa Vie Privée, des Jugemens et Paralleles aux quels il a donné lieu; enrichie de Notes érudites d'après Ste. Croix, Dr. Vincent, &c. d'une Carte Géographique d'après D'Anville, La Rochette, et Rennel, d'une Explication, avec Tableaux de la Tactique des Anciens, d'après Arrien, Elie, et Guichard, des Plans des Batailles, de Dessins d'Armes, Machines, &c. par Chauffard, 3 vols. 8vo. avec Atlas, 4to. 21. 2s.

Les Liliacées, par Redouté, Peintre du Muséum National de Histoire Naturelle, 1re. livraison, folio, Planches colorées, 21. 2s.

Voyage dans les Departemens de la France, y compris les Pays réunis, enrichi de Tableaux Géographiques et d'Estampes, par une Société de Gens de Lettres et d'Artistes. A 1s. 6d. le Nombre: chaque Nombre contient la Carte d'un Département, des Détails Historiques, des Plans, des Vues, &c.—Separate

Numbers to complete the Collection may be had of Dulau and Co. This work is very useful for the Traveller in France.

Révolution Française; ou, Analyse complète et impartiale du Moniteur, suivie d'une Table alphabétique des Personnes et des Choses, avec 60 Portraits; 4 vols. folio, ou 6 vols. 4to. 14l. Les mêmes, sans figures, 7l.

Musée des Monumens Français; ou, Description Historique et Chronologique des Statues, Bas-reliefs, Tombeaux; ornée de Gravures, avec une Dissertation sur les Costumes de chaque Siècle; par le Noir, Fondateur et Administrateur du Musée, 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 16s.

Cours de Morale Religieuse, par Necker, 3 vols. 8vo. 15s.

Voyage en Islande, traduit du Danois, par Gauthier de la Peyronnée, 5 vols. 8vo. avec Atlas, 4to. 3l.

Heliogabale; ou, Esquisse Morale de la Dissolution Romaine sous les Empereurs, 8vo. 7s.

Tarif de Douanes et de Navigation en France, 4to. 2s. 6d.

Denneville; ou, l'Homme tel qu'il devoit être, Roman, par D'Arnaud, 3 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Voyage en Italie, par Barthelemy, Auteur du Voyage d'Anacharis, nouv. Edit. 8vo. 8s.

Lettres écrites de Lausanne, 2 vols. 6s.

Voyage de plusieurs Emigrés et leur Retour en France, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Instruction sur l'Amélioration des Chevaux en France, par Huzard, 8vo. 5s.

Réflexions sur le Divorce, par Mde. Necker, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Les Illustres Victimes vengées des Injustices de leurs Contemporains, et Réfutation des Paradoxes de Soultavie, Auteur des Mémoires de Louis XVI. 8vo. 6s.

Okigraphie; ou, l'Art de fixer par Ecrit tous les Sons de la Parole avec autant de Facilité, de Promptitude, et de Clarté, que la Bouche les exprime; par Le Blanc, 8vo. 6s.

Raison, Folie, chacun son Mot, petit Cours de Morale, mis à la Portée des Vieux Enfans, par Le Montey, 8vo. 5s.

—Tableau Historique, Topographique, et Moral, des Peuples des quatre Parties du Monde, par Sané, 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

L'Art de rendre les Révolutions utiles, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Séances des Ecoles Normales, recueillies par des Stenographes, et revues par les Professeurs, 10 vols. 8vo. 3l.

L'Univers, Poème, en 12 Chants, avec des Notes et Observations sur le Système de Newton, et la Théorie Physique de la Terre, orné de Fig. d'après Raphael, Le Poussin, Fuesly, Barbier; des Vignettes, d'après Monnet et Le Jeune, 8vo. 8s.

Voyage d'une Philosophie; ou, Observations sur les Mœurs et les Arts des Peuples d'Afrique, de l'Asie, et de l'Amérique, par Poivre, 8vo. 5s.

VARIETIES,

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

••• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**T**HE Travels of Mr. HOLCROFT are promised in the ensuing spring, from which much may reasonably be expected. From Hamburg he passed through a part of Westphalia, to Holland, Flanders, and France; visiting the cities and towns of Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Antwerp, Lille, &c. till he arrived at the great object of his journey.—

PARIS, and the French, still continue to excite the inquiries of all Europe: to Paris and the French, therefore, the greatest share of the work is properly dedicated. Pictures of national manners, contrasted with the manners of other nations, and of the French themselves before the Revolution; characters of living men, and particularly of Bonaparte; anecdotes that will elucidate these manners and characters; the City of Paris; its galleries of painting and sculpture; its music, authors, and artists; its theatres, actors, dancers, and the state of the stage; its public gardens, amusements, schools, institutions, and comparative progress; its architecture, streets, monuments, conveniences and inconveniences; these and many other subjects, intended to make the reader acquainted with a people at present so enterprising, so inordinately praised, and so bitterly accused, cannot but give a high degree of general interest to the work, if it be written with that acumen and force which the subject deserves. Mr. Holcroft resided several months in Paris long before the Revolution; and his late residence there has been nearly a year and a half, for the express purpose of attentively observing the people, noting their peculiarities, and collecting materials. The work is to be richly embellished by engravings of the Thuilleries, the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and most of the principal objects and buildings, after drawings, taken chiefly under his own direction, by an able artist. These drawings are allowed by all who have seen them, to be correct portraits, most beautifully executed.

We learn from our correspondents, that the MONTHLY MAGAZINE partakes with the English newspapers the honour of that exclusion from France, which is a part of the policy of its present rulers. We should feel a pride in supposing, that the known character of our miscellany had procured us a distinction in this respect above our periodical brethren; but we rather conceive that the prohibition is extended to all publications of the class. And indeed we can scarcely imagine that *any* production of an English press, which professes to give the current opinions respecting the transactions of the times, could fail of proving offensive to a Government, that, to a systematic plan of despotism at home, unites a manifest design of exerting an unjust and tyrannical influence over all its weaker neighbours. There can be nothing in common between the spirit of such a Government, and that of a genuine English writer, under whatever party he may be arranged.

We congratulate the public on the prospect of a valuable account of that hitherto unknown country, IRELAND.—DR. BEAUFORT, of Collon, who, it is well known, is better qualified for the undertaking than any other person, announces a work in two quarto volumes, under the title of a Sketch of the Present State of Ireland, Statistical and Picturesque, to be illustrated with maps, and with a variety of ornamental engravings. The work is expected to make its appearance early in the winter of 1803.

It is with pleasure we state, that the subscription for the benefit of the FEMALE ORPHANS of the late DR. GARNETT is likely to secure them a moderate independence. A sum has been already collected, which, when the present thinness of the metropolis is considered, seems a good earnest of its future success. There is not a class in society but what should feel interested in the promotion of this undertaking; for there is not a class which has not been in some manner benefited by the labours of this lamented philosopher.—Subscriptions continue to be received by the following bankers in London: Messrs. Bosanquet and Co. 73, Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co. 59, Strand; Messrs. Edwards and Co. Stratford-place; Messrs. Hankey and Co. 7, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Pybus and Co. Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ransom



Ransom, Morland and Co. 56, Pall mall; also by Messrs. Bennett and White, Lloyd's Coffee-house; and Mr. Savage, at the house of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

The edition of Chatterton's works, undertaken for the benefit of his sister, is about to appear. So much new matter has been discovered, that it has been impossible to comprize the whole in two volumes; a third, therefore, has necessarily been added. Those subscribers who may object to the increased expence, are of course at liberty to withdraw their names; but, when the motive for subscribing is considered, it is hoped that no such instance will occur.

Mr. CAVALLO, whose name has not appeared before the public during so many years, proposes shortly to publish Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, in four volumes octavo.

Lieutenant ANDERSON has ready for publication a Journal of the Expedition against Egypt, under the Command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. This work, together with Dr. WITTMAN's, relative to the operations of the Turks in Syria and in the Desert, will complete the account of the expulsion of the French from Egypt. We learn also, that Mr. SPILSBURY, an artist, is preparing another, relative to the immediate operations of the Squadron under the brave Sir Sidney Smith.

Mr. RITSON has in the press a curious, interesting, and important work, proving that abstinence from animal food is a moral and an indispensable duty.

This winter will be given to the public, Mr. PRATT's Foreign Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia; and likewise a new engraving of the Author's head, from an original portrait by Beach. Also the third, which is to be the closing volume of the Gleanings in England, with new editions of volumes the 1st and 2d.—The whole printed in a uniform manner, so as to accommodate the public with complete sets of the entire work in six volumes, or of the foreign and domestic division separately.

Dr. WALKER, Physician in Ordinary to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, will publish, in a few weeks, General Observations on the Constitution of Women, and on some of the Diseases to which they are more especially liable.

A new edition of Ignatius Sancho's Letters will shortly be published by his Son, who has opened a bookseller's-shop in Charles-street, Westminster. It will con-

tain a *fac-simile* of Sterne's original Letter on the Slave-trade.

The Rev. JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN, of Bristol, will publish in a few days a volume of Sermons, designed as a Preservative from Infidelity and Religious Indifference.

On the First of November will be published the first volume of a Bibliographical Dictionary, containing an Account of the most curious, scarce, and useful Books, in all Departments of Literature, which have been printed in Latin, Greek, Coptic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, Chaldee, Æthiopic, Arabic, Persian, Armenian, &c. from the Infancy of Printing to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. This work will include the last edition of Harwood's View of the Classics. To which will be added, an Essay on Bibliography.

MR. FRANCIS BAILY, of the Stock Exchange, will shortly publish a set of very useful Tables for the Purchasing and Renewing of Leases, both for terms of years certain, and for lives; together with rules for determining the value of the *reversion* of such leases after any shorter term. The whole illustrated by a variety of examples, and explained in a clear and simple manner. To which will be added an Appendix, containing, besides the demonstrations, &c. some remarks on the method adopted by Dr. Price and Mr. Morgan for determining the value of annuities payable *half yearly* and quarterly.

The Rev. JOHNSON GRANT, of Frodsham, has in hand a work on the Duties of a Curate in a large Parish, or Market-town: containing also Plans for bettering the Moral Condition of the Poor.

A Treatise on the various Races, Breeding, and Management of Cattle, and on Cattle Medicine, has been some time in preparation, by the Author of the New Farmer's Calendar, and may be shortly expected to make its appearance.

Mr. THELWALL is about to commit to the press a Comprehensive Outline of his Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution. The plan of Mr. Thelwall embraces a wide field of theoretical inquiry and practical elucidation—the object of which is the cultivation and improvement of our vocal language. During the last ten or twelve months his project has been in a constant train of *experimental* preparation; and during that time it has been partially developed in detached portions, or courses of from three to six lectures, in all the principal neighbourhoods from the banks of the Trent to the

X x

Tweed,

Tweed. But it is now intended to be displayed upon a larger scale; and Liverpool, Manchester, and Edinburgh are to be the theatres of successive exhibition. The intended publication will contain the plan of a course of twelve lectures, exclusively of two introductory discourses, devoted to a physiological examination of the structure and offices of the organs of speech, under the distinct classifications of *vocal* and *enunciative* organs. The plan of instruction proposed by the Lecturer embraces the whole science of delivery, enunciatory and gesticulative—conversational facility, reading, recital, public oratory—the removal of impediments—the cultivation of the higher accomplishments of the art:—and the objects of the printed outline are, to demonstrate, on the one hand, that his researches into the elements of the art have not been circumscribed by the boundaries of former inquiry; and, on the other, to invite the criticisms and suggestions of those persons of taste and intellect who may consider the undertaking as entitled to public patronage.

Mr. CRABB announces a Translation of Gesner's Life of Lavater; to which are added, some posthumous Works of that eccentric character.

Another posthumous Work of VOLTAIRE has made its appearance at Paris, and a Translation is announced in London.

A corrected Account of the late Discoveries in Africa is promised by Mr. LEYDEN, in two volumes octavo.

Mr. JAMES SIEBALD, proprietor of that circulating library which was originally established at Edinburgh by Allan Ramsay, the poet, is about to publish a Collection of Scottish Songs, in which he will use the greatest pains to admit none that are not of genuine Scottish origin, and free from the alterations of negligent transcribers or injudicious and impertinent editors. He will add a copious and elaborate Glossary, for the execution of which he is peculiarly qualified by his accurate acquaintance with the dialect now spoken in the southern pastoral districts of Scotland.

A person of the name of ROBERTS, of Portsmouth, has lately contrived a new method to prevent the accidents frequently occasioned by horses running away with carriages. It consists in disengaging the horses instantaneously from the carriage, *without their harness*, either entirely, or so as to be retained only by the head; and, at the same time, enabling either the driver, or a person in the inside, or behind,

to block the hinder-wheels, or to direct the course of the carriage.

A composition lately noticed by Mr. DAVY, as fit for tinging oak or pear-wood of a mahogany colour, is made by boiling together Brazil-wood and Roman alum; and, before it is applied to the wood, a little potash is to be added to it.—A durable varnish is formed (he says) from a solution of amber in oil of turpentine, mixed with a little linseed oil.

Some new Travels are announced from the French, in Denmark and Sweden, by LOUIS DE BOISGELIN, a Knight of Malta.

The Venus de Medicis, the master-piece of ancient sculpture, is on its way to Paris, to enrich the National Museum. The First Consul obtained it from the King of Etruria, on condition that he should recover for the King of Etruria the objects carried away by the Neapolitans during the war. Paris will then possess the two first statues in the world, the Venus de Medicis, and the Apollo Belvedere!

The great telescope of twenty-two Parisian feet in length, and twenty-two inches diameter, is nearly finished. It is thought that it will be superior to both the telescopes of Dr. Herschel at Slough. Its mechanism is so well contrived, that it will turn completely round with the greatest ease; nor will it require to be exposed to the open air, like those of Dr. Herschel.—The mirror, of 22 inches diameter, is of wonderful clearness and purity. It is, however, not wholly of Platina, as was first proposed, the Platina sent by the King of Spain not being sufficient.

Mr. MECHAIN, the astronomer, who has succeeded M. Cassini at the Observatory of Paris, is to set off this winter for Spain, by order of the French Government. He is to visit the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, and to continue the admeasurement of the meridian of France as it passes over those islands.

M. MILLIN continues to publish the description of the antiquities which the National Library possesses. The third number has just made its appearance.

The *Lycée*, a well-known literary establishment at Paris, near the *Palais-Royal*, is henceforth not to be called by that name, that it may not be confounded with the other *Lycée*, already existing: it is for the future to be called the *Athénée*, or *Athenaeum*.

Mr. BRIDEL, formerly preacher to the French congregation at Basle, who published a Tour in Switzerland in 1789, is preparing for the press a new edition of his work,



work, which will be embellished with picturesque views, drawn by Mr. Birman, one of the first landscape-painters of Switzerland.

The family of GESSNER, the Poet, have lately promised the completion of the splendid edition of his works, of which two volumes in quarto were printed in his own office in 1777 and 1778, embellished with frontispieces, vignettes, and other ornaments, drawn and etched by himself.—These two volumes, which are regarded as a literary curiosity, will be surpassed by the elegance of the new volumes, which are to be loaded with decorations.

DECKER, of Basle, has lately printed an English edition of Coxe's Travels in Switzerland, in three octavos, with a large new map, six views, and many useful notes. Instead of reprinting the imperfect catalogue of books annexed to the London edition, he has printed a catalogue of books relating to Switzerland, arranged in a systematic order, and brought down to the present time.

Mr. CAMPE, of Hamburg, has lately printed a work which is highly useful to those who wish to learn the German or English languages: it is entitled German and English Dialogues, with a Collection of Idioms. The German of this book is remarkably pure: the English is from Perin's work.

Another portion of Nemnich's Commercial Dictionary, in nine languages, will be ready in November.

A Picture of Lisbon, and a Picture of Madrid, both in the German language, and similar in design to Dr. Hager's Picture of London, have made their appearance at Leipzig.

A very curious work has made its appearance on the Continent, entitled Characteristic Traits of the reigning Monarch of Prussia, Frederick William III. supposed to have been written by Mons. DE HELD, in his confinement in the fortress of Colberg, formerly a prisoner in the fortress of Spandau.

A third number of a periodical work entitled the Asiatic Magazine, has made its appearance at Weimar, of which M. JULIUS KLAPROTH is the editor.

A Voyage by the Spaniards to the South Seas, with something new relative to Otaheite, in one volume octavo, with a chart, and an engraving, is among the new productions of Germany.

The experiments and results of Mr. LOWE, on the decoloration of vegetable liquors, &c. by pulverised charcoal, have

been confirmed by some later experiments made by M. DUBURGA. The following circumstances may be relied on:—Three ounces and a half of charcoal, purified by incandescence, mixed with 24 drops of sulphuric acid, will purify 3½ lb. of putrid water, without communicating any sensible acidity. The process consists in pouring the water upon this mixture, and afterwards filtering it. It destroys the astringent principle; it absorbs fatty matters; it dissipates all foetid smells, and may be used with advantage in cleansing musty casks: it has no effect on the smell of camphor, essences, ethereal oils, essence of orange, bark, &c.: it renders vinous liquors colourless: it diminishes scorbutic affections, sweetens bad breath, and whitens the teeth.

M. MOREL, physician of the hospital of Colmar, has made use of oxygen gas with great success in some paralytic cases.

VASSALLI EANDI, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Athenæum at Turin, has invented and constructed a pneumatic apparatus, with which all experiments in regard to the rarefaction and condensation of air, and all kinds of aerial mixtures in given proportions, can be performed in an easy and simple manner, by means of pistons and cocks.

Mr. BOCKMAN, a German optician, recommends for viewing the sun, an eye-glass composed of four pieces, a light violet, a light green, a dark green, and a dark blue.

Professor WOLKE, of Iever, has given an account of a water-spout which passed immediately over the ship in which he was sailing in the gulph of Finland. It appeared to be 25 feet in diameter, consisting of drops about the size of a cherry: the sea was agitated round its base through a space of about 130 feet in diameter.—The same gentleman fully confirms the authenticity of the successful treatment of cases of deafness by Galvanism. Dr. REUSS, in Stutgard, gives similar accounts of his own patients.

M. CHAUSIER employs a solution of oxygenated muriate of mercury, kept constantly in a state of saturation, for preserving animal substances from putrefaction. The preparations are to remain immersed in the solution several days, and then dried by exposure to light and air. After the process, they are no longer susceptible of being easily decomposed; they preserve their form, and become possessed of a great degree of hardness, and are not subject to the attacks of insects.

Since the revolution operated by LINNÆUS in the science of botany, almost all the countries of Europe have had their Floras, or a catalogue of their respective vegetable productions, classed after the method of that great master. There is none, however, extant for antient or the *ci-devant* Alsace, no botanist having hitherto completed for the public the imperfect works of the Naturalists Mappus and Lindern, published about sixty years ago. It appears that the celebrated Professor HERMANN had been labouring for thirty years together in compiling a Flora of Alsace. The extent of the plan which he had adopted, and the perfection which he wished to bestow on his work, prevented him from publishing it before his death; but there is every reason to expect that Citizen HAMMER, his son-in-law, will shortly lay it before the public.

A periodical work is now publishing at Leipzig, intitled: *Commentarii Societatis Philologicae Lipsiensis. Ed. curavit CHRISTIANUS DANIEL BECKIUS. Vol. prim. Part prim.* This new journal is composed in Latin, and will form a repository wherein M. Beck and the other members of the Philological Society of Leipzig will communicate to the public a knowledge of all the works, more or less considerable, that have a relation to philology; for example, the *Acta Eruditorum*, the *Bibliotheca Critica* of Ruhnken and of Wyttenbach, and other similar periodical works. The reason that has induced the authors to prefer the Latin tongue for this journal, may be easily conceived, viz. that by this means philologists of all countries (among whom the Latin is still the universal tongue) may derive advantage from it. This periodical work will contain—1. Observations and memoirs on philology in general, and its different parts, as likewise on history, antient geography, archeology, &c.; on the manner of reading and of explaining antient authors, and on the interpretation of different passages, expressions, &c.—2. Judgments on the opinions and the discoveries of the learned in this kind, and modest critiques of errors which may have been committed on this subject.—3. Readings of MSS. that have not yet been collated, or that have been so improperly.—4. Short academical dissertations, either whole or in extracts. 5. The translation or extract of memoirs on subjects of philology, contained in the journals or collections of different countries.—6. The observations published in the literary journals, or other works of

criticism, on occasion of books newly published. And 7. Extracts of philological works of a certain extent, and the most complete list possible of the works that shall appear on philology.

A general meeting of all the members of the Society for Encouragement of National Industry, took place at Paris, on the 9th of Messidor last. The assembly, at which Count Rumford, and Sir C. Blagden, of the Royal Society of London, corresponding members, assisted, was very numerous. The Minister of the Interior presided over this sitting, and opened it by a discourse. Citizen DEGERANDO, Secretary, gave an account afterwards, in the name of the Council of Administration, of its labours during the last six months, of the researches which it has made, of the premiums which it has granted, and of the contributions the Society has received. Citizens PETIT, in the name of the Commission of Finances, and CHASSIRON, in the name of the Censors, gave in accounts of the treasury, and of the distribution of the sums contained in it. Different new inventions were presented to the Society. The number of the members who composed the Council of Administration, has been augmented to fifty-nine. Committees have been appointed for finances, mechanic arts, chymical arts, oeconomical arts, agriculture, and commerce.

The Court of Madrid is about to send two gentlemen of scientific character to the interior of Africa, viz. Don BADIA LE BLEIC, for geography, and S. DE NORHAS CLEMENTE for natural history. They are expected to arrive in England for the purpose of purchasing mathematical and astronomical instruments, as likewise to confer with Mango Park, and the members of the African Society.—Don MURIS will likewise go at the expence of the Spanish Government on a voyage to South America, attended by his learned pupil ZEA. They will visit several unknown parts of the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe; and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of the result of their philosophical labours.

The Society of Agriculture of the Department of the Seine has lately opened a subscription to procure from Spain four thousand fine woolled sheep, which, according to the treaty of Basle, still remain at the disposition of the French Government.

According to M. LENZ (a German Professor, and late tourist in Sweden) the Royal



Royal Museum of Antiques at Stockholm is one of the richest and most considerable collections in Europe, next to those of Italy and Paris. It is placed in the King's *chateau* or palace, and is under the inspection of the Chevalier de FREDENHEIM, who made a discovery in the *Forum Romanum* at Rome, in the month of January, 1789, and of which Citizen OBERLIN afterwards published a notice in the French journals. This Museum, among other curious objects, contains two large marble chandeliers of exquisite workmanship, a number of urns and sarcophagi, one of which is executed with remarkable beauty, several triads, a great many statues, in the number of which are the Nine Muses, purchased in Italy at a great expence, and an Endymion asleep, of the natural size, which is considered as one of the finest remains of antiquity. The chin and one of the thighs are of modern restoration. At the time of the King's tour to Rome, it was disinterred in the environs; this Prince made a purchase of it for 4000 rix dollars of Sweden, and obtained of the Pope permission to remove it to Stockholm; but scarcely had he made the acquisition of it, when an English gentleman offered 20,000 rix-dollars for it. M. de Fredenheim has ordered some of the principal pieces in the collection to be engraved, and particularly the Endymion, the Nine Muses, and the marble chandeliers. These engravings are accompanied with a commentary in the French language.

GOTTHELF FISCHER, Professor and Librarian at Mentz, has lately published the second number of a work entitled, *A Description of Typographical Rarities and remarkable MSS. &c. &c.* with the portrait of Fust, and an engraving containing proofs of characters of different periods. This work is divided into three parts or sections. The first is entitled, *Supplements to the History of the Discovery of Printing*. Under this title Fischer, after having revoked the portraits of Fust which the public are in possession of, none of which has been taken after a true original, gives some details on that which appears at the head of this number, copied from a portrait engraved in wood, formerly preserved in the collection of M. Huder, and now in that of M. Reuter,

and which carries with it all the marks of authenticity. Fischer is even inclined to think that this portrait is done by the letter-engraver who executed in wood, for the printing-office of Fust, those beautiful initial letters, which alone would be sufficient to acquire him a reputation, were his name known to us. Fischer gives afterwards an essay on the differences of the first characters which Fust and Schoeffer made use of at Mentz. According to his researches, he establishes five classes of types, different from one another, and a greater number of alphabets. The next article contains the bibliographical description of twenty-three rare books; among others that of a German poem, of 297 verses, on comfits and spices, by Jean Folz, printed on eight pages in sixteens, without the printer's name, but the size, paper, and type of which prove that it came from the presses of Kacheloffen. Fischer has this work in his possession. He then gives the poem entire, which may be considered as a medical treatise of that time: the Poet appears in this production as an original thinker, and in some degree as the first inventor of the medical doctrine of Brown. Fischer follows up this poem with a number of observations, which have a reference either to the contents or to the expressions.—When there are other editions extant of the works of which Citizen Fischer speaks, he does not fail to indicate the differences, and often to notice the most remarkable variations. The third section contains the description of the MS. of the Four Evangelists, discovered among the effects that belonged to the Convent of St. Maximin, of which Citizen Fischer has formerly given a notice in the *Magazin Encyclopedique* (year 4, vol. 3, p. 494). This is followed by some observations on the characteristic marks, to distinguish the age of the MSS. The engraving with which this volume is enriched, contains proofs of the different characters employed by Fust and Schoeffer, and the form of the cyphers which are found in the works printed by Ather Hoernen, in the year 1470; by Leonard Hollen, in 1480; and by Kacheloffen, in 1489. These cyphers differ most materially in the form of the 4, of the 5, and of the 7.

*Erratum.*—In our last Supplement, p. 687, col. 1. lin. 19, &c. for "*Fractional and Integral Arithmetic*," read, "*The Differential and Integral Calculus, or the Doctrine of Fluxions and Fluents*."

ALPHA-

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.**

(The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.)

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

**ADAMS**, Joseph, Brompton, Kent, butcher. (Harvey, Curator street)  
**Beldier**, J. Market Deeping, brazier and corn merchant. (Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln's inn)  
**Breamwhite**, J. jun. Rockland, shopkeeper. (Foster, Son, Unthank, and Forster, Norwich)  
**Bevington**, T. Worcester, draper. (Johnson, Inner Temple)  
**Bridgman**, J. Church Court, Lothbury, merchant. (Druce, Billiter square)  
**Biddolph**, J. Stafford, cordwainer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)  
**Brotherton**, J. Manchester, grocer. (Clements, Liverpool)  
**Brome**, W. Melford, Suffolk, staymaker. (Dickinson and Borton, Bury St. Edmunds)  
**Cox**, J. John street, Minorities, painter and glazier. (Cockaine and Taylor, Coleman street)  
**Da Costa**, Hannah Mendez, jun. Orange street, Bloomsbury, grocer, &c. (Willett and Annesly, Finsbury square)  
**Dalton**, J. Deptford, bricklayer. (Cartlar, Deptford bridge)  
**Davey**, J. East Aney, yeoman. (Santer, New Inn)  
**Davis**, Henry, Portsea, merchant and ship owner. (Atcheson, Ely place)  
**Easterby**, G. and W. Macfarlane, Canada Warf, Rotherhithe, merchants. (Johnson, Ely place)  
**Farthing**, R. Blackney, merchant. (Windus and Holway, Chancery lane)  
**Fawcett**, T. Chiswell street, brandy merchant. (Martin, Vintner's Hall)  
**Fallon**, P. Edward street, Portman square, hatter. (Hurd, Fumival's Inn)  
**Hughes**, J. Worcester, butcher. (Barker, Gray's Inn)  
**Morton**, J. Islington Road, mealman and baker. (Allingham, St. John's square)  
**Heatley**, A. Bishopsgate street, broker. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)  
**Idell**, N. Hambledon, surgeon and apothecary. (Todd, Andover)  
**Lewis**, T. Bedford street, Covent Garden, druggist. (Walker, Coleman street)  
**Lambard**, J. Fenchurch street, flour merchant. (Wright and Buil, Chancery lane)  
**Loggin**, W. and R. Slater, Newgate street, linen drapers. (Dawes, Angel Court, Throgmorton street)  
**Lawrence**, J. Eltham, baker. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn)  
**Nightingale**, G. Leadenhall street, carver and gilder. (Kibblewhite, Gray's Inn)  
**Pope**, W. late of Mahomed Pour, Bengal, now of Wood street, London, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Old Jewry)  
**Yelow**, J. Shrewsbury, linen draper. (Mr. W. Eyenton Jeffreys, Shrewsbury)  
**Finning**, Oswald, Liversley, miller. (Dewhurst, Blackburn)  
**Platt**, G. Diglee, in Saddleworth, merchant and cloth manufacturer. (Partner with T. Platt, of Diglee, and W. Platt, of Hamburgh.) (Battye, Chancery lane)  
**Pochette**, J. Weymouth, merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)  
**Roberts**, E. Bedford court, Covent Garden, woollen draper. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)  
**Robinson**, Samuel, Sheffield, scissor smith. (Sykes, New Inn)  
**Simpkins**, T. A. Old Swan lane, lighterman, &c. (Clare and Church, Gray's Inn)  
**Solly**, R. Heaton, St. Margaret's at Cliff, Dover, merchant, &c. (Ashfield, High street, Shadwell)  
**Share**, Elizabeth and T. Clobury Mortimer, druggists and grocers. (Griffiths, Lincoln's Inn)  
**Stanbury**, J. Charlotte street, Blackfriars Road, baker. (Townsend and Russell)  
**Tomkinson**, J. and R. and D. F. Sollicke, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings)  
**Tucks**, W. Islington, cowkeeper. (Wilkinson, Lamb street, Spiral square)  
**Trotter**, W. Fore street, shoemaker. (Higden and Sym, Currier's Hall)  
**Taylor**, J. Manchester, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Fumival's Inn)  
**Wilkinson**, R. and G. Daniel, Kingston, Hull, merchants. (Ridder, Kirby street)  
**Whalley**, J. Bankside, Southwark, colour manufacturer. (Wadefin, Barlow, and Grovenor, Austin Friars)

**DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.**

**Allen**, Arthur, Chichester, ironmonger lane, merchant, Nov. 13  
**Anderson**, J. Clare street, butcher, Nov. 13  
**Bird**, S. Manchester, linen draper, Oct. 22  
**Barker**, John and James, East Retford, mercers, Oct. 20  
**Brook**, J. Jan. Wapping street, shopkeeper, Oct. 30  
**Brown**, C. Aston, plater, Nov. 1  
**Bailey**, W. Mansbury, victualler, Nov. 5  
**Bailey**, G. Bristol, grocer, Nov. 5  
**Bent**, T. Davyholme, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 5  
**Brien**, Daniel, James street, Covent Garden, victualler, Nov. 4  
**Echman**, Simon Morice, Turnwheel lane, merchant, Nov. 16  
**Bilby**, T. Birmingham, book seller, Nov. 4  
**Beck**, R. Gloucester, innkeeper, Jan. 21, 1803

**Bramley**, J. Halifax, woollen draper, &c. Nov. 8  
**Butler**, W. Weldon, linen draper, Nov. 15  
**Blair**, J. London street, Ratcliff Cross, Dec. 1  
**Cockayne**, N. Derby, baker, Oct. 23  
**Chivers**, W. Newgate street, upholster, Nov. 6  
**Cuveije**, Abraham, Zinnon Doncker, and James Fisher, Lancaster, merchants. Joint Estate and separate Estate of Cuveije, Oct. 26  
**Clerke**, the Rev. Sir William Henry, Bart. Walmersley, Nov. 10  
**Cooper**, J. Chorley, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 28  
**Cocket**, T. Peckham, baker, Nov. 15  
**Cathro**, T. Old Gravel lane, baker, Nov. 15  
**Corri**, D. Hay Market, musical instrument maker, &c. Nov. 16  
**Clarke**, R. Fore street, grocer, Nov. 15  
**Colton**, J. Coln, jobber, Dec. 21  
**Doller**, W. Winchester, innholder, Oct. 25  
**Da Costa**, Jacob Mendez, Thavies Inn, merchant, Nov. 3  
**Danton**, G. Lancaster, merchant, Oct. 26  
**Debrett**, J. Piccadilly, bookseller, Oct. 30  
**Danaster**, J. New Alresford, grocer, Nov. 6  
**Davies**, R. Park lane, fadler, Nov. 6  
**Daniel**, T. and John Wall, Foster lane, goldsmiths, &c. Nov. 15  
**Dennett**, T. New street, Covent Garden, goldsmith, Nov. 13  
**Evans**, W. Water street, Carmarthen, draper and mercer, Oct. 30  
**Elkins**, W. Oxford street, bookseller, Dec. 1  
**Fontham**, Henry Hale, Greville street, Hatton Garden, merchant, Nov. 15  
**Ford**, W. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, timber merchant, Oct. 29  
**Fearon**, J. Birmingham, tin plate worker, Nov. 1  
**Fiddy**, J. Coltishall, corn merchant, Nov. 3  
**Fraser**, H. Nightingale lane, grocer, Nov. 6  
**Fogg**, B. High Holborn, fadler, Nov. 6  
**Girling**, D. Beccles, shopkeeper, Nov. 13  
**Gilpin**, J. Wrexham, linen draper, Oct. 22  
**Gouthit**, W. Old Fish street, drysalter, &c. Oct. 30  
**Garner**, T. jun. Bread street, warehouseman, Oct. 30  
**Glover**, W. and R. Williams, Bangor, dealers, Nov. 11  
**Green**, J. Hunstert, Leeds, brewer, Nov. 6  
**Gates**, R. Great Saffron Hill, baker, Nov. 13  
**Haigh**, J. Low Whitley, factor, Oct. 21  
**Hopwood**, D. Union street, St. Mary le bone, grocer Oct. 23  
**Horton**, T. Lawrence Poulney Hill, Oct. 16  
**Hart**, J. Cambridge, innkeeper, Oct. 30  
**Hillhead**, R. Hornham, victualler, Nov. 6  
**Hanford**, J. Alford, innkeeper, Nov. 2  
**Hine**, J. Exeter, scrivener, Nov. 2  
**Heyes**, W. Gainsburgh, mercer, &c. Nov. 8  
**Harrison**, J. Everingham, Nottingham, glover, Nov. 11  
**Higgin**, J. and T. Taffer, Liverpool, linen drapers, Nov. 4  
**Howard**, S. Bradford, carpenter, Nov. 2  
**Humphreys**, Evan, Temple street, Bristol, victualler  
**Johnston**, Dudley, St. Paul's Church yard, trunk maker, Nov. 16  
**Jackson**, G. Gen. Piccadilly, plumber, Nov. 23  
**Jackson**, J. Lime street, wine merchant, Oct. 19  
**Kirkpatrick**, J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 20  
**King**, J. Mariball, Liverpool, Coffee house keeper, Oct. 27  
**Lewis**, D. and J. Henry Rigg, Hart street, Covent Garden, rectifiers and brandy merchants, Nov. 6  
**Lucas**, N. and C. Betke, Pancras lane, merchants Dec. 7  
**Martindale**, J. St. James's street, wine merchant, Nov. 6  
**Mason**, G. Farieton, horse dealer, Oct. 26  
**Mann**, A. Marklane, oilman, &c. Nov. 15  
**Moses**, M. H. Birmingham, grocer, &c. Nov. 3  
**Middleton**, W. J. Holland, Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 12  
**Miller**, J. Hammermith, wheelwright, Dec. 4  
**Norcross**, T. Kivington, manufacturer, Oct. 29  
**Nabbs**, J. Great Bolton, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 27  
**Ockender**, R. Boxhill, shopkeeper, Nov. 16  
**Oldfield**, J. Leeds, cloth merchant, Oct. 25  
**Orstein**, Frederick Ludwig Enil, Frith street, mathematical instrument maker, Nov. 13  
**O'Neill**, T. Albion street, merchant, Nov. 27  
**Palmer**, W. Holbeach, Lincoln, grocer, Oct. 25  
**Parquet**, E. Somers Town, distiller, Nov. 4  
**Pitkeathley**, R. Tavistock street, Covent Garden, bookseller, Dec. 4  
**Parker**, E. Stevenage, corn dealer, Nov. 13  
**Raclet**, W. Bristol, scrivener, Nov. 2  
**Sack**, Lewis, Hatton Court, Threadneedle street, merchant, Nov. 5  
**Sharpless**, J. and J. Anderton, manufacturers, Oct. 25  
**Smith**, J. St. Martin's lane, baker, Nov. 6  
**Sing**, T. Hurden, Stockport, grocer, Oct. 25  
**Sutton**, W. Salter's Hall court, merchant, Nov. 2  
**Stephens**, T. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 1  
**Scholfield**, E. Neat Bank, fustian manufacturer, Nov. 10  
**Sinkler**, G. Kingston, Hull, merchant, Nov. 9  
**Thomas**, W. and H. Hetketh, Chester, bankers, Oct. 24  
**Tomkins**, J. Bowling street, Westminster, Oct. 30  
**Thomas**, W. and J. Stokes, Dartmouth, merchants, Oct. 30  
**Tunncliffe**, J. and Moses, Mucclesfield, button and twill manufacturers, Oct. 30  
**Turner**, T. Trowbridge, grocer and banker, Nov. 16  
**Wilmot**, H. and S. Beamister, tanners, Oct. 26  
**Williamson**, T. Holbeach, grocer, Oct. 25  
**Wilkin**, E. East Retford, innkeeper, Nov. 5  
**Whitaker**, J. Saltord, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 11  
**Yates**, T. Stockport, (Partner with Charles Lowes, late of Manchester,) muslin manufacturer, Nov. 1.



## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Yes! yes! be mercilefs, thou Tempest dire!"  
*A Scene in Pizarro. The Words by R. B. Sheridan, Esq. Set to Music and dedicated to Mrs. Sheridan, by J. P. Salomon, Esq. 1s. 6d.*

THESE words have already been set to music by two other composers, Mr. Kelly, of Drury-lane Theatre, and Mr. Chard, organist of Winchester Cathedral. Without speaking of the comparative merit of the present composition, we must say that it possesses great and independent excellencies, and forms a classical sample of Mr. Salomon's taste, judgment, and science. The sense of the words has been consulted with accuracy and feeling, and many of the passages exhibit a delicacy and address in modulation, and a force of expression much beyond the reach of the generality of modern composers.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed and inscribed to the Right Honourable Countess Temple, by D. Steibelt, Esq. 7s. 6d. Op. 45.*

These sonatas possess an eminent portion of that merit for which we naturally look in the works of a composer of Mr. Steibelt's rank. The opening movements are written in an elegant and finished style, and are calculated to shew the finger of the practitioner to great advantage. The pieces are interspersed with various familiar airs, among which we recognize "The Lads of Edinburgh Town," and other established favourites, all which the composer has embellished and arranged with great taste and address.

*Six Divertimentos, with favourite Italian Airs, as Preludes for the Piano forte, with or without the additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Jennings, by F. Damiani. 7s. 6d.*

These divertimentos, which, we believe, are the first of the kind ever printed in this country, will be found highly useful both to vocal performers, and piano-forte practitioners. In each piece some favourite Italian Air, accompanied with the words, is given as a *theme*, and afterwards worked upon in an elegant and ingenious style, as an exercise for the piano-forte. The taste evinced in this part of Mr. Damiani's work does him great credit, and will recommend it to the notice of all real judges and encouragers of fine taste in composition.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute. Composed and dedicated to the Countess of Bathurst, by Henry Michele. 7s. 6d.*

Mr. Michele has not written these sonatas in a style that entitles him to a place

among the first rank of English composers; yet we find some things to commend, and feel our expectations respecting his future productions considerably raised. The passages, though not striking or elegant, flow with ease, and rise naturally out of each other; and the several movements are so contrasted as to greatly heighten and improve the general effect. In saying this, we do not mean to compliment the composer's judgment at the expence of his genius. We wish to acknowledge his talent to its fullest extent, and cannot dismiss this article without recommending it to him to persevere earnestly in the career he has commenced.

"See Aurora's Rays Extending," *Written on the Definitive Treaty of Peace, by J. Bisset, Museum, Birmingham. Sung by Mr. Incedon. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s.*

This air would take a respectable rank among the productions of a composer of less merit than Mr. Mazzinghi; but, as coming from his pen, we cannot say that we find in it any thing extraordinary. The whole is in the form of a *rondo*: but the *theme*, if not dull and spiritless, is far from being novel or striking, and the discursive passages do not rise above mediocrity.

"The Parachute; or, All the World Balloon-mad." *A much admired Comic Song. Written by Mr. Fox, ludicrously descriptive of the five aerial Excursions made in England, by M. Garnerin. 1s.*

In this temporary effort of Mr. Fox's lyric talents we find neither poetry nor reason. The verse, if verse we may call it, is every where rough and coarse, and the measure broken and disjointed, without any thing like an *idea* to compensate these mechanical deficiencies. The words are set to an old popular English air; but it is a pity that the author did not, for the sake of *consistency*, compose a melody for them himself.

*An Air, with Variations and Accompaniments for a Flute and Violin, Obligato. Composed by R. Light. jun. 2s.*

This air is conceived in a pleasant style, and the variations are arranged with ingenuity. The composition is obviously, though not *expressly*, intended for the piano-forte: and, if properly accompanied, its performance cannot but produce an effect highly creditable to the taste and judgment of the composer.

"Religious Gems," *A Ballad, from Carlisle's Specimens of Arabian Poetry. The Music composed by T. Haigh. 1s.*

The melody of this Ballad possesses no prominent feature of excellence. It is not, however,

however, wholly destitute of merit. The sense of the words is justly, if not forcibly, conveyed; and the passages are smooth and connected.

*"The Humble thatch'd Cottage, in the Village of Love" Sung by Mrs. Bland. Composed by J. Sanderfon. 11.*

A pleasingness of melody, recommended by characteristic expression, forms the leading feature of this ballad, and proves Mr. Sanderfon's adroitness in the production of agreeable trifles.

The lovers of fine and genuine cathedral composition will be glad to hear that Mr. John Ashley proposes to publish, by subscription, the late Dr. Boyce's two justly celebrated Anthems, "Lord thou

hast been our Refuge," and "Blessed is he that considereth the Poor," to which will be added "Here shall soft Charity," being part of an Ode composed by the same great master for the Leicester Infirmary. The whole to be dedicated to the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, for whose annual performances, at St. Pauls, the above two anthems were originally composed.

We are sorry to have to announce to our Musical Readers the decease of the late ingenious, scientific and justly esteemed Musician, Arnold, who died on the 23d of October, at his house in Duke Street, Westminster, after an illness of considerable length, which he bore with a manly patience and Christian fortitude.

---

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In October, 1802.

---

### FRANCE.

OUR Readers will recollect that the principal powers of Europe were lately engaged in a war, the motive and object of which was, that a people (the French nation), have not a right to choose a government for themselves, but must acquiesce in that which had been previously established, or in what the neighbouring powers might think proper to impose upon them. There is now some probability, that the converse of this proposition will be contended for by the same powers, and that we shall see them in arms to assert the right of the Swiss nation to choose their own government.

We would not wish, however, to be regarded as the apologists of the French Government, nor as attempting to justify an interference, which must ever be adverse to the independent feelings of Englishmen. We have lamented—and we continue to deplore—in this instance, as well as in many others, the blindness of Bonaparte to his real interests—to his lasting reputation. Never was a nobler career opened to one of Fortune's most favoured children than to this man. It was in his power to have built up a reputation of the most solid materials, as magnificent as lasting; to have conciliated the esteem of the present generation, and the admiration of posterity. It is yet in his power to tread back most of his erroneous steps; and, from the soundness of his understanding, and the extent of his talents, we are not yet destitute of hope. It is from the publications of this country alone,

that this great man can become acquainted with the voice of truth, and, unless we are greatly misinformed, he is not inattentive to them. To flatter, in such instances, is to deceive. We cordially wish him well—we wish him best, when we desire him to act well; and, when we animadvert most upon his conduct, we prove ourselves as much his friends, as we are the friends of liberty.

Leaving his conduct, in the affairs of Switzerland, to be discussed under its proper head, we shall advert, at present, to his internal government, and take up the subject at the point where we last terminated our periodical task. It was under the auspices, at least, under the name, of liberty, that Bonaparte was known to the world. Under these auspices he conquered; for the energy derived from the cause led the soldiers of France to support with effect the plans which the genius of their commander devised. He should, therefore, have been doubly cautious not to desert this standard. Despotism is supported upon principles very different from those which have favoured the French Revolution—upon ancient prejudice, upon long established power: it is a fabrick generally erected "line upon line." An attempt to establish it upon revolutionary principles may be successful for a short time, but its duration cannot be permanent. Unless the government of Bonaparte be essentially different from that which existed under the House of Bourbon, he will not be a reformer, but an usurper: and the people will not forget, that, if arbitrary power



power is to be exercised, there are those, who (according to the ancient opinions of nations) have a right superior to his. It is therefore, only by supporting the cause of freedom, by ameliorating the political condition of the nation, that Bonaparte can render his authority permanent. Vernal support is at once delusive and precarious; they who serve for gain will serve any master.

Admitting (for that is the only argument in favour of his late measures), that the state of France requires at present a strong executive government, there are yet many instances in which the freedom and happiness of the people might be consulted, without interfering with the interests or safety of the government. At least, a good and equitable code of civil jurisprudence (that first of national blessings), might be instituted for them. Is the First Consul wholly ignorant of the manner in which justice is administered in this country and in America? The pomp and the expences of government might also admit of diminution. If the "trappings of royalty" are to decorate the Consul, why does he defer to usurp the name? Another question also inevitably presents itself—Are the French nation wholly incapable of the representative form of government—are no means to be devised, if not for investing them at once with this invaluable franchise, at least, within a limited period? Are there no means to be contrived for reducing such an institution in France to the order and regularity of a British or American assembly? Dares the hero of Marengo not face a free parliament; or, has he no means of influencing, in some degree, its hostile movements, without totally destroying even the shadow of liberty?

The truth is, in his internal regulations, we discern not that sound policy, which directed his military, and even some of his political, arrangements. We cannot perceive that a permanent senate can be less dangerous to his authority, than a legislature periodically chosen, and liable to be melted, in a short time, into the mass of the people. We cannot discover that a rigid police will afford more ample protection and security, than the esteem and affections of a people. Perhaps, for the present, some restriction on the licentiousness of the press may not be unnecessary; but the Consul ought to recollect the remark of Hume, "that a whisper may circulate as rapidly as a pamphlet."

The latest accounts from France seem to justify these speculations, and the good

humour, at least, of the people, seems not upon the increase. Even the military may be less firmly attached than the Government may suppose; and, if they are dissatisfied, as report states them to be, with the rewards of their valour, it should be remembered, that military bodies always act in unison, and their movements in politics, as in the field, are rapid and decisive. A secret council, it is said, has been held at the Tuilleries, to take into consideration the state of public opinion. At this meeting, several memorials were read, but that which was most attended to was the production of a man distinguished during the Revolution. This paper asserts as a principle, that the Revolution has infused into the French people a restless desire of change. It proceeds to enquire into the state of parties. From the Royalists and Anarchists, the writer thinks, the Government has little to fear; but it has every thing to dread from a mixed party, which is the more formidable, as it has not yet betrayed its views, and because its strength and resources are still entire. They hold a medium between Jacobinism and Royalty; they have agents and abettors every where, and particularly direct their attention to the discontented military. It was observed by another member of the council, that the state of public opinion was very alarming—that reports of the most absurd kind were propagated concerning the views of the Government, and the persons who had acquired national property were peculiarly affected by them? From this, he inferred, that a scheme for the subversion of government was actually in existence; and, as a remedy, he recommended a *deportation*, so arranged as not to give a violent shock to public opinion, but so extensive as to comprise the most active individuals of each faction. The result of this Council was an instruction to the Senate to deliberate on the means of establishing a new mode of colonization, which will afford facilities of conveying away the discontented.

Such appears, from report, to be the actual state of France; and we are fully of opinion, that the expedient suggested as above, or even the interference of the Government, in the state of Europe, will prove utterly abortive; and nothing can avert the storm that seems ready to break on Bonaparte, but the establishment of a good and legal government. The general indignation, indeed, which the interference of the government, in the affairs of Switzerland, is said to have excited in France is a proof that the Consul is not yet quite despotic,

despotic, and, we trust, it will operate as a salutary caution.

That the government is sensible of the dangerous situation of affairs, appears from every part of its conduct; and there are some circumstances, which seem to announce a better order of things. The Minister of Police, Fouché, with his host of spies, has been dismissed. This measure, it is rumoured, was adopted to gratify General Moreau, who had expressed himself with warmth and feeling against this gross infringement of personal liberty. Every means besides has been employed, it is said, to conciliate this great man, and to gain his approbation.

Another measure of necessary caution, perhaps, but which will have, we foresee, some salutary effects to mankind, is a decree of the First Consul, dated October 2, restricting the importation of Negroes or Mulattoes into the French colonies. This, we trust, will be the first step towards the abolition of the abominable Slave-trade.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The insurrection, which we announced in our last Political Retrospect, has since assumed a still more formidable appearance. By the middle of September, it appears, the whole of the Eastern Division of the Helvetic Republic, Turgovia, and a part of the Grisons, excepted, was in open insurrection against the constituted authorities; and such was the address of the leaders, or the justice of their cause, that the partisans of the ancient oligarchy, and the decided friends of democracy, appeared equally zealous to demolish the government fabricated for them by France. About the same time, the Cantons of Argovia and Baden, were in full insurrection. The peasants rose in a mass, and immediately took possession of Burg and Lenzburg. A warm action was fought at Baden, in which the peasants were victorious over the troops of the government; and, on the 18th of September, the patriots, under the command of General Erlach appeared before Berne. General Andermatt, the Commander of the Army of the Government, called the Helvetic Army, had just before arrived there from Zurich, with 3000 men. With this force he found himself utterly unable to contend with the army of Erlach, which amounted, according to report, to 30,000. After a short action, therefore, the Government found themselves under the necessity of capitulating. The Constituted Authorities agreed to remove to Lausanne, accompanied by the French and Spanish Ministers, &c. where they arrived on the

20th. The patriotic party were no sooner established at Berne, than they published a proclamation, explanatory of their views, which were to leave the inhabitants of the several cantons at full liberty to choose and regulate their respective local governments. At the same time, they issued a plan for a federal constitution for the regulation of the whole Helvetic body. In the mean time, Lucerne and Fribourg were taken possession of by the patriots, and the flame of insurrection extended to Lugarno, and even to the Valteline, which forms a part of the Italian Republic. The Grisons also resumed their ancient laws. General Bachman, formerly in the pay of England, was appointed Commander of the Confederate Troops; and the Helvetic army being defeated on the 3d of October, before Avenches, the Government of Lausanne was thrown into the utmost consternation, and meditated seriously a retreat to Geneva.

Such was the state of things when General Rapp arrived at Lausanne with a proclamation from the First Consul of the French Republic. In this extraordinary paper Bonaparte reproaches them with the factions into which for two years they had been divided. In the year 10, he states, that at their desire the French troops were withdrawn, but that their different parties then embraced the opportunity of renewing the troubles. He adds, that he had resolved not to meddle in their affairs, but that he now revoked his resolve; that he was determined to become their mediator, and that his mediation should be efficacious. He then proceeds with the most revolting insolence to dictate his terms. These are, that within five days the Senate shall meet at Berne—all the Authorities that have been formed shall cease to meet—the collecting of arms shall cease—the corps under the Helvetic Government, raised above six months ago, to be the only troops in arms, and all others to be disarmed; and, finally, Deputies from the Senate, and from each Canton, to meet at Paris.

The Commander of the Swiss patriots, Bachman, declined returning any answer to this requisition on his own authority, and referred the French Agent to the Diet of Schwitz for a full reply. In the mean time an armistice was concluded between the Generals on both sides, till the determination of the Diet should be known. It was reasonably conjectured that this Consular order was only preliminary to declaring Switzerland a part of the French Republic. The spirit of the Swiss, however,



ever, and the remonstrances of other Powers, will, we trust, be able to frustrate this design, without disturbing again the peace of Europe.

## GERMANY.

The affair of the indemnities proceeds in the Diet at Ratisbon with that tardiness which may be expected where so many contrary interests are concerned. The French Minister has delivered a note, strongly insisting on the integrity of Bavaria; and the Russian Minister has delivered one, referring to the original plan proposed by Russia, in concert with France, and regarding the Elector of Bavaria as under his immediate protection, as mediator.

On the other hand, Austria strenuously refuses to accede to the proposed plan of indemnities. Both parties refer to the Treaty of Luneville, and declare their earnest desire of supporting it. Austria, however, instead of shewing any disposition to evacuate Passau, is taking every step to secure the possession of it; and an Austrian corps is assembled at Feldkirch, and several others are on their march to the Tyrol. The main object of the Emperor is to obtain a fuller indemnity for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and, with that view, it is said, intends entering Suabia, to take possession of some districts there. Hesse Cassel, discontented, like Austria, is also seizing upon more. Baden (a French favourite) is reported to be gaining much. But, in truth, little is known as yet with respect to the result.— One report states, that the French Minister has declared, that if these affairs are not settled within two months, the Republic will send 100,000 men into Germany to enforce the plan of the mediating Powers; while another asserts, that a new plan is shortly to be submitted to the Diet by the French Minister. A more probable circumstance is, that the new change of Ministers in Russia will operate in favour of Austria; and it is even said, that the Emperor Alexander has acknowledged the justice of the remonstrance of that Court; and that the Imperial Envoy, Count Saurau, is treated at Petersburg with peculiar distinction!

## RUSSIA.

A very important change has taken place in the Ministry of this country.— Count Woronzow, brother to the Ambassador at London, is appointed Great Chancellor in Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, with an Assistant, Prince Adam Czartoriski. Count Kotlichubey, his predecessor in the Foreign Department, is to be Minister of the Home Department

and the Police. General Waesmitinof is Minister of War, and Admiral Morwin of is to preside over the Marine Department. The change is general throughout all the public offices; but we shall not fatigue our readers with a list of names with which they must be altogether unacquainted, and in which they can feel but little interest.

## HOLLAND.

A mysterious transaction has taken place in this Republic, which time only will elucidate. During the latter part of the preceding month, and the beginning of the present, rumours were in circulation at the Hague and Amsterdam, of a change to be suddenly and violently effected in the Government. The plot was attributed to the Jacobin party, and the names of General Daendels, Dumonceau, and others, were mentioned as the heads of the party. On the 5th of October General Daendels went to the Executive Authority to exculpate himself, and, on the 9th, he and General Dumonceau signed a declaration, denying all knowledge of the matter of which they were accused. Citizen Schimmelpenninck was also implicated, and was expected to be at the head of the new Government. It has since been said that the change was to be effected by an amicable agreement; and, though the matter has been disavowed, yet the best-informed politicians still suspect that it is really in agitation. It is, indeed, probably a link of that vast chain of ambitious speculation in which Bonaparte is at present engaged, but which seems at present involved in so many difficulties, that it will probably end in his own destruction.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Happily our country is at present tranquil; and may it be long before we have any thing to report concerning it of political importance! since it may be admitted as a maxim, that that country is most happy which affords the fewest materials for history. Rumours have, however, been circulated, that our Government had addressed a strong remonstrance on the subject of the French interference in the affairs of Switzerland, and meant to take an active part in putting a check to the unjustifiable career of the First Consul.— It is certain that Malta is not yet evacuated; but it is wholly untrue, that naval or military preparations have been made; we know, on the contrary, that no battle prevails in our public offices, and that, so far from there being any increase in our military establishment, several regiments have been disbanded within these few days.

## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.**Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

	No. of Cases.
<b>MORBI</b> Infantiles	39
Hæmoptysis	7
Dysenteria	11
Diarrhœa	15
Typhus	8
Catarrhus	39
Rheumatismus	27
Ascites et Anasarca	11
Angina	5
Cynanche Trachealis	18
Scorbutus	13
Dyspepsia	21
Scarlatina	19
Tussis	28
Paralyfis	6
Hysteria	19
Epilepsia	21

Infantile diseases, in this last month, as in almost every other, constitute an important proportion of the periodical catalogue. Such complaints, for the most part, originate from a foul and morbid state of the intestinal canal, by which there is commonly generated some one or other of the various species of worms. As this is a subject, that has not been touched upon in the past series of these Reports, it may be worth while to say something concerning it in the present article.

The worms that are particularly apt to infest the human intestines may be divided into four genera—*Tænia*, *Lumbricus*, *Ascaris*, and *Fasciola*. In their form, and in the part of the canal which they usually inhabit, they differ considerably from each other. The *Tænia lata* is the most noxious of the tribe, both on account of the extravagant length to which it will gradually extend itself, and likewise of the obstinate resistance, which it too frequently exhibits to every medicinal experiment, which the perplexed physician can devise for its evacuation.

This species sometimes grows to an almost incredible longitude: Specimens of 30, 40, 50, 100, and even upwards of 200 feet have been met with, or, at least, have been recorded in the memorials of medical authors.

This reptile appears to be composed of a great number of small parts grooved into each, and clothed with a smooth thin skin, of a whitish colour. The body is depressed, and decreases gradually towards both of the extremities, with a head small,

flat, and rounded at its end. Each ach, loss of strength and flesh; pains of the abdomen; a sense of weight, and sometimes of a rolling ball, give fearful warning, that this mischievous animal has taken up its residence in the interior of the human frame. It is generally found to inhabit the small intestines; very rarely, indeed, the larger; and is usually attached to the internal coat, by means of a minute hooked process from the mouth, while the rest of its body is twisted in the form of a small bundle or ball. To eliminate it from such a situation must obviously require the application of remedies which powerfully excite the action of the intestines; or mechanically destroy, or operate as a specific poison, to the hostile intruder.

The coarse powder of tin-filings, administered in treacle, to the amount of half an ounce, or double that quantity, has proved successful in several instances, when it has been persevered in for a few days, and followed by a vigorous cathartic.

The utility of this medicine evidently depends upon its mechanical operation, and not in the slightest degree upon any peculiar power it possesses in poisoning the worms, or in destroying their noxious property.

The root of the male fern has been of late much extolled. It was first tried, about sixty or seventy years ago, by Madame Noufer; since that time it has been frequently administered, and, in various instances, with the most flattering and satisfactory success. A drachm or two of the powder, recently dried, ought to be given to the patient, and afterwards be succeeded, in a few hours, by a strong dose of calomel, which, if the worms are not in the mean time evacuated, should be repeated on every following day, until that salutary effect is produced. This advice ought invariably to be attended to, as it is often found that fragments only of the *Tænia* are expelled, whilst many of their infant progeny still persist to create a morbid irritation in the intestinal canal.

Worms often give rise, especially in children, to fits of epilepsy. This has been demonstrated by the practice of the Reporter, who in consequence of administering merely vermifuge remedies in efficient doses,



doses, has frequently put a speedy termination to the disease. Of this frightful disorder he has, at the present moment, no less than *sixteen* cases under his professional superintendence. The patients are all young, from ten to seventeen years of age. The greater part of them are females; but one remarkable instance has occurred in which the complaint has been for several generations exclusively hereditary in the male branches of the family. In young women, hysteria, when its attacks have been violent, and frequently repeated, is apt to degenerate into epilepsy. The line of distinction, indeed, between these diseases is too faintly marked, to be, in every instance, positively ascertained by the most clear-sighted and discriminating physician. One very curious case has occurred this month of a girl, seventeen years old, who, for a considerable time, has been liable to long-continued paroxysms of absolute insensibility. In any one of her intervals of irritable and vivacious existence, she has not been able to give an account of, or to retain the most obscure remembrance of her previous state of torpidity. The singular complaint of this patient was preceded by the ordinary symptoms of hysteria. To the medical observer, it cannot be difficult, from existing circumstances and phenomena, to perceive the precise nature, and to detect the immediate and sole cause of her dreadful, although, in all probability, not ultimately fatal, malady.

The exciting and corroborating remedies, which have been vigorously and pertinaciously administered, have, at length,

produced a temporary suspension of the disease, and the semblance, at least, of an absolute and radical recovery.

The writer, on many of his epileptic patients, has tried the operation of the electric fluid: but, although it, in general, has the effect of awakening sensation for a moment, it is not likely that the abrupt operation of so powerful an agent, should produce any important or permanent impression upon a chronic, and what epilepsy invariably is, an hereditary disorder. Electricity is of well-tried and specific utility in amenorrhœa, and perhaps in some other diseases where the cure can, in many instances, be effected only by a violent agitation or movement of the corporeal system.

But, with regard to those morbid affections, or, more accurately speaking, those pre-dispositions to morbid affection, which are either before our birth implanted, or by the influence of exterior situation, or inveterate habits, have been gradually established in our frame, little else is to be prescribed, to the patient, in addition to a vigilant and unceasing care to avoid any circumstance, which may awaken the sleeping propensity to disease, than to adopt habitually that regimen and method of life, and occasionally the use of those pharmaceutical remedies, which are calculated to preserve or restore the health, and by a slow and almost imperceptible influence, to give additional vigour to the stamina of the constitution. J. REID.

25, East street, Red Lion-square.  
October 25, 1802.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

On Wednesday, August 6, a Common-hall was held at Guild-hall, for the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Between two and three o'clock, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, came upon the Hustings, when the Hall was proclaimed. The Recorder, according to usual practice, informed the Livery of the purpose for which they had been convened. The list of the several Aldermen eligible to that office was then read. The Sheriffs then declared, that the choice of the Livery had fallen upon Charles Price, esq. and John Perrin, esq. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. then returned to the Council-room, in order to elect one of the two persons proposed by the Livery. Having re-

turned, the Recorder announced to the Livery, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had proceeded to a scrutiny, and that they had declared C. Price, esq. Lord Mayor of the City of London for the ensuing year. The ensign of office, the gold chain, was then put round Mr. Alderman Price's neck, and the worthy Alderman returned thanks to the Livery, in a concise, but pertinent, speech.

*Intended Improvements in the Metropolis.*—A plan has been lately projected, which will, no doubt, be carried into effect, as soon as possible, for forming a beautiful amphitheatre in the quarter called Moorfields, which will be considerably enlarged by the removal of

of Bethlem Hospital. The amphitheatre will be of an oval shape, and surrounded by about sixty capital houses, with gardens, coach-houses, &c. annexed. The greatest diameter will be five hundred feet, and the least four hundred. In the centre there will be a garden, like that of Finsbury-square, inclosed by an iron-railing. A grand street will be likewise made, leading from the Royal Exchange to this place; and, for this purpose, the church which stands near Bartholomew-lane will be taken down, together with some of the adjacent houses. The broker's houses in Moorfields will be suffered to remain, but other houses will be built facing them, so as to form new streets, and these new houses are not to have any back lights.

On the south-side of the Strand, beyond Temple-bar, all the old houses are to be pulled down, as far as the Crown and Anchor tavern, and a crescent is to be erected round St. Clement's Church. On the north-side of the church, a corresponding crescent will be built, which will begin at a small distance from Temple-bar, and reach as far as opposite to Arundel-street. The church will be railed round.

Amidst the numerous and considerable improvements at present carrying on in this country, there is none, perhaps, that deserves more particularly the attention of the public than that of iron rail-ways. They present a means of improvement easy, cheap, certain, and which brings with it no one inconvenience whatever. It is the only project that, in its result, has gone beyond the original expectation that was entertained of its utility. The Surry Iron-rail-way is now at work, from Wandsworth to Garrat. A week or two ago, one small horse was seen to draw three waggons, containing thirty-three quarters of linseed, up the above road, and this before the iron has acquired the polish which it will receive from time.

*Married.*] J. Craven, esq. of Goodman's Fields, to Miss Bowman, daughter of W. Bowman, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Windlesham, Captain R. Mendes, of the royal navy, to Miss Butler, of Bagshot Lodge, both in Surrey.

At Richmond, W. D'Arcy Todd, esq. paymaster of the fifty-third regiment, to Miss C. Tonkin, daughter of the late W. Tonkin, esq. of Lisbon.

At Greenwich, Captain Crozier, to Miss H. Pearson, second daughter of Sir Richard Pearson, lieutenant-governor of the hospital.

At Egham, J. Stone, esq. of Egham Hythe, to Miss Watson.

J. Dick, esq. of Rowley-green, Herts, to Miss E. Shepcott, of Gray's Inn.

J. Morgan, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss S. Iliffe, second daughter of the Rev. T. Iliffe, of Dean's Yard, Westminster.

At St. James's Church, C. Woodley, esq. to Miss S. Lay.

Mr. G. Hobson, of Great Mary-le-bonne-street, to Miss A. Buckland, of Langley Park.

St. Pointz, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss F. Brace, of Hambledon.

E. Brown, esq. of Mark-lane, to Miss Parkinson, of Lime street-square.

The Rev. T. C. Marsham, vicar of Kew and Peterham, to Miss Maitland, eldest daughter of the Hon. General A. Maitland.

R. Locke, esq. to Miss Witham, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Colonel R. Taylor, to Miss J. L. Justamond.

At Ingatestone, William Wheble, esq. of Woodley-lodge, Berks, to Miss Maria Talbot, second daughter of Francis Talbot, esq. uncle to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Capt. F. Hardet, of the royal marines, to Miss Flint, of Eaton-street, Pimlico.

Thomas Tooke, esq. of North End, Hampstead, to Miss Combe, daughter of C. Combe, M. D. of Bloomsbury-square.

John Henry Stephenson, esq. of Great Ormond-street, to Miss Eleanor Smith, of Bloomsbury square.

At Putney, Robert Dallas, esq. M. P. and one of his Majesty's counsel, to Miss Justina Davidson, of Bedford-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Chevalier De Perrin, to Miss Cotton.

—— Addis, esq. to the youngest daughter of Mrs. Hornby, of Sloane terrace.

Nathaniel Saxon, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Godsal, daughter of Philip Godsal, esq. of Hampstead.

George Brownsworth, esq. of Brentford, to Miss Matilda Carter, of Southampton-place, Tottenham-court-road.

Peter Tahourdin, esq. of Argyle-street, to Miss Somers.

At Enfield, Mr. B. M. Da Costa, of Enfield-highway, to Miss Louisa Naylor, daughter of Mr. Edward Naylor, of Ponder's-end.

At St. George's, Hanover-square John Disney, esq. of the Inner Temple, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Disney, to Miss Sophia Disney Ffytche, youngest daughter of Lewis Disney Ffytche, esq. of Danbury-place, Essex.

*Died.*] At Tottenham, in his 74th year, T. Gibson, esq.

At Purford, Surrey, Mr. J. Whitburn, several years a brewer at Ripley.

At Hampstead, of a paralytic stroke, J. Page, esq.

Mrs. Duddell, of Bartholomew-lane.

At Mitcham, T. Hinchliff, esq.

At Dulwich, Miss Crisp.

At Hammersmith, aged 22, Miss M. A. Wilson, of the Strand.

At Chertsey, aged 45, C. Pembroke, esq.

At Kennington-cross, J. Wallis, esq.

W. Van Hemert Burt, esq. of Portman-square.

J. Rixon, esq. of Great Hermitage-street.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Tupper, lady of the late General Tupper.

Mrs.



Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. Taylor, of the navy-office,

J. Sykes, esq. of Nicoll-square.

In Somerset-street, Captain W. Tryon White.

Mrs. Wiple, of Charlotte-row, Walworth.

At Bermondsey, W. B. Richardson, esq. a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Surry, and, for many years, deputy-comptroller of the customs for the port of London.

Mrs. Benyon, of King's Road, Bedford-row.

Aged 82, J. Hobcraft, esq. of Norton-street.

After two days' illness, Mr. J. Smith, of the Woolpack inn, St. Alban's.

At Kentish Town, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Liddell, partner in the house of Fryer, Jelford, Liddell, and Co. Blackwell-hall, factors.

Col. G. Ironside, of Upper Brooke-street, late of the Hon. East India Company's service in Bengal.

At Merton, Surrey, in her 25th year, the lady of J. Downing, esq. late of the 73d regiment of foot.

At Tottenham, in her 79th year, Mrs. S. Dickinson, relict of the late R. Dickinson, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 76, Mr. S. Randall.

The Rev. William Ley, vicar of East Tilbury, in Essex, and lecturer of S. Martin Outwich, London.

On Monday, October 18, at his house in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, of a fever, in his 38th year, Mr. Samuel Bune, whose talents alone procured him the friendship of both the wife and great, as far as the small circle which his premature decease permitted to extend. He was originally designed for one of the inferior, but useful, employments in society: he, however, early discovered such a distaste to it, that nothing could stimulate him to any progress, and, at the end of two or three years, he determined to apply himself to the arts, and, while in his apprenticeship, he obtained admittance as a student at the Royal Academy; and his friends, finding he could not be prevailed on to continue in his occupation, they consented to his pursuing the bent of his inclination, when, after trying two or three situations, he obtained admittance into the office of Mr. Wyatt, the architect, with whom he served five years, and soon after went to Rome to study as an architect. On his return, after an absence of near two years, his merits soon engaged the notice of those able to distinguish and to encourage talents, and, among others, General Bentham was particularly taken with the urbanity of his manners, and his intelligent conversation; and, finding in him a person of an active, energetic, and inventive mind, proposed to him the appointment of surveyor to the newly-established board of improve-

ments, at the head of which the General is; and, during the short time Providence has permitted him to fill that station, he has left such memorials of his abilities as will be a lasting monument, and leave great room to regret he was suffered no longer time to benefit his country by his genius. He was interred at Carshalton, in Surrey, agreeable to a wish he had often expressed when in health; and has left a wife and infant son.

At her house, at Brompton, aged about 60, Mrs. Hannah Milnes, a maiden lady, formerly of Wakefield; much distinguished in the early part of her life by her personal attractions and accomplishments. During her latter years, which were not a little afflicted with pain and sickness, she supported her trials with uncommon fortitude, and resigned her breath without a groan. She was buried at Kenfington.

At Pentonville, aged forty-five, Mrs. Sarah Territt, wife of Dr. William Territt, of the Commons, and sister of Crawford Ricketts, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica. By a Christian course she exemplified the short, but comprehensive, precept—"Live to die."

At Dartford, in Kent, on Thursday, October 7, J. Heathcote, esq. brother to Sir G. Heathcote, in consequence of being thrown from his curicle, on Dartford-hill, the preceding Sunday evening. Mr. Heathcote's fortune, which is upwards of 100,000*l.* goes to his two brothers, his mother, and a sister. The circumstances of this shocking accident are as follow:—Mr. Heathcote was returning to London, in his curicle, when, on entering the George Yard, at Dartford, one of the wheels went against the gate-post, at the entrance, and the shock threw Mr. Heathcote out, over the back-part of the vehicle: he fell upon his head on the gravel. The concussion was so violent a one as to fracture his skull in a most dreadful manner. The servant, with the assistance of the hostler, lifted up his unfortunate master. When he recovered the shock, which was not till some time had elapsed, mental derangement followed, and, in that state, what with the excruciating pain he suffered, and the disorganised state of his faculties, he endeavoured to destroy every thing around him. With difficulty he was secured; but his strength was so great, that it required six men to hold him. He was put to bed, and expresses were immediately forwarded to Sir Walter Farquhar and Lady Heathcote. Her Ladyship received the melancholy news at the time she was preparing to dress for the ball at Margate. Sir Walter Farquhar attended, and the situation of the unfortunate gentleman was found almost too dreadful to describe. The gravel on which he fell was so completely buried in the skull, that, though a great quantity had been extracted, it was found impossible to remove the whole. In this afflictive situation, all hopes of his recovery were given up, and a speedy

speedy dissolution was ardently desired by his friends, to put a stop to the further progress of his misery.

At Enfield, of a pleurisy, M. Prevost, formerly an advocate in the Parliament of Paris, but who had emigrated on the Revolution, and been reduced to teach the French Language in different schools. He published a treatise on the French verbs: and was generally respected as an inoffensive, honest man.

Mr. Wright, seedsman of the Strand. In his passage from Boulogne to Dover, he unfortunately fell overboard and was seen no more. He had been talking cheerfully, a few minutes previous to the misfortune happening, with some ladies in the cabin; but, complained of heat, and that he was sick. He then went upon deck, and it is supposed that, leaning too far over the side of the ship, he lost his balance, and went head foremost into the sea.

Mrs. Pycroft, wife of James Pycroft, esq. of Wanstead.

At Clapton, in his 72d year, Baden Powell, esq. of Loughton, Essex.

In Bedford-square, in the 56th year of her age, and 36th of her marriage, Mrs. Leverton, wife of Mr. Leverton, architect.

Aged 63, Mr. Chamberlain, yeoman of his Majesty's chapel at Whitehall.

In Great Smith-street, Westminster, the wife of Richard Pownall, esq. late lieutenant-colonel and captain in the first foot-guards, and daughter of David Casley, esq. librarian to the King.

At Woodford, Mr. Leaver Legg, formerly a woollen-draper in Cornhill; a business in which he succeeded his father, the late Mr. Leaver Legg, who, in allusion to his name, had assumed "a golden leg" as the ensign of his shop.

At Walworth in Surrey, aged 62, Richard Parkins, esq.

At her sister's house in Great Cumberland-street, Portman-square, after a few hours illness; Miss Sarah Cardan.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 73d year, Mr. James Baire, engraver; for above sixty years a distinguished, liberal-minded artist, of singular ingenuity and integrity.

[Additional account of John Eddowes, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, late an eminent merchant in the city of London. In early age he determined that a country village was too limited for the employ of his busy mind; and in the year 1738 he left his native town, Wrexham, in Denbighshire, with very slight recommendation, and no other prospect than those which his services, when applied, afforded. Soon after his arrival in the metropolis he placed himself with a Hamburg merchant of respectability, in whose warehouse

and counting-house he so quickly evinced talents far above the standard of usual expectation from young men, that he happily (as he then felt, and has since frequently repeated) arrested the notice of Mr. Thomas Nash, who then lived in the Poultry, and with whom he formed a partnership, not more memorable for the elevated degree of credit and stability to which their united industry raised their house, than for the solid, uninterrupted friendship, which strengthened as it grew, and gave to each a power of exercising beneficence surpassing common benevolence. After the loss of Mr. Nash, he prosecuted trade till the year 1788, when he withdrew from the anxiety and hurry of business. In his retirement he had leisure for reflection on the more momentous concerns of human existence; and, though occupied with appropriate seriousness on matters of self-consideration, he did not cease to contribute to the wants and welfare of those who, in the offset of life needed a patron and a friend. As soon as his acquirement of property was deemed adequate, he fulfilled his primary care, the grateful discharge of love and affection for his orphan sisters. Their temporal comforts effected, he sought other objects to whom to direct his bounty; and there are now living very many, who can testify, that, of unprotected virtue in the softer sex, and of honest diligence in the other, he was the able advocate and generous supporter. His door was open to daily distressful petitions, whose tale let loose the floodgates of his heart, and the miserable drank of the stream of his charity. In larger donations he was bounded but by prudence. On withdrawing from his last partnership, he presented the two gentlemen whom he quitted with 1000l. each. He gave 1000l. as his portion of the voluntary contributions; and offered, through the medium of one of the first magistrates of the city of London, to pay 1000l. a year to Government, for the public use, during the war. Tho' he sedulously avoided all the honours which await a citizen whom Fortune has been propitious to, yet he would not avail himself of a legal exemption on his being nominated sheriff of London, in 1796; for he honourably fined in the customary price of renunciation, though he might have pleaded his age. The wounds of the soldier and sailor were his own; and his name was always seen in the first list of every public subscription. Many charitable institutions, of which he was either governor or subscriber to, six or seven in number, are humanely thought of in his will, being left with a legacy of from 1 to 200l. each. He was of manners unassuming, never obtruding himself beyond the threshold of private life; in conversation amply competent; and, in natural capacity, of intellect superior.]



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*\*• *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 12th instant a meeting of the Governors of the Infirmary at Newcastle-upon-Tyne was held, to reconsider the propriety of opening the fever-house annexed to the hospital, for the general reception of fever cases. This meeting was called by the Bishop of Durham, (who is Grand-visitor of the charity) on the requisition of about one hundred of the principal subscribers, and was very numerously attended; but as there seemed but too much reason to apprehend a warmth of debate which might have produced consequences injurious to the funds of the hospital, the following plan was proposed and unanimously agreed to.—The Grand-visitor was empowered to open the fever-house of the Infirmary for general reception, on the 31st of October, 1803, provided a separate and remote hospital for that purpose be not erected and endowed, so as to satisfy him, in the mean time. This arrangement is approved by those who contended for the safety of annexing fever-wards to hospitals; because it is well known that the Bishop of Durham fully agrees with them in opinion, and because the vote of the Governors, in itself, contains a direct approbation of the sentiments which they have maintained. It is to be lamented, however, that much time must be lost, and many of our fellow-creatures perish, before the new hospital can be ready for their reception. Its permanency may also be reasonably doubted, as the funds of the present charities, the Infirmary and Dispensary, have for some years been decreasing, and the admirably-constructed fever-house of the Infirmary must either fall into ruin, or become a heavy and useless burthen to the very charity it was meant to assist.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for cutting a canal between the rivers Wear and Tyne, (a momentous subject, dropped for some time past, but again revived), a plan which, it is devoutly to be wished, may be carried into execution with spirit and activity, particularly so, from the consideration that while it affords additional strength to our commercial interest, it may likewise probably give occasional employment to many of our brave sailors and soldiers who have been lately disbanded.

The Duke of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Tynemouth, has lately granted permission to establish a market, and two annual fairs, at North Shields. Friday is appointed for the market-day.

*Married.*] J. Dickson, esq. of Lamberton, to Miss C. Hogarth, of Hilton.—Mr. J. Dun-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 93.

lop, merchant, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miss Johnson, of Ilderton.

At Sedgefield, Anthony Tilly, esq. of Het-tan-house, to Miss Haswell, only daughter of J. Haswell, esq. of Cærnforth, a very accomplished and amiable young lady.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Taylor, joiner and cabinet-maker, to Miss E. Smoult, second daughter of the late Mr. T. Smoult, watch-maker, of Newcastle.

At North Shields, Captain Bone, to Miss Magin, milliner, of South Shields.—Mr. J. Reveley, currier, of Durham, to Miss D. Lee.

At Hexham, Mr. G. Robson, plumber and glazier, to Miss B. Wilson, of the Half-moon public-house.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ramsay, mother-in-law of Mr. Kinloch, dancing-master.—Suddenly, Mr. Lonsdale, butcher.—In his 31st year, Mr. R. Hogg, butcher.—Aged 54, Mrs. E. Smith, who has for many years travelled round the country, to the different fairs and hoppings, in a caravan, and been exhibited to the curious rustic spectators in the different towns as “*The surprising tall woman!*”

In Gateshead, Miss Dixon, daughter of the late Mr. Dixon, broker.

At Durham, in the prime of life, in child-bed, Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. T. Calvert, land-steward in the North Bailey.

At Hexham, aged 98, Mr. W. Stokoe, father of Mr. Stokoe, surgeon. He retained the use of all his faculties to the last. It had been his daily amusement of late to walk out and call upon his friends, a practice which he discontinued only ten days before his death.

At Morpeth, aged 85, Mr. W. Craike, father of Mr. G. Craike, proprietor of the stage-coaches between Newcastle and Morpeth.

At South Shields, Mr. H. Coates, pilot.—Aged 35, Mr. Lockwood Broderick, ship-builder.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, to obtain an act for making a new turnpike road from the river Sark, between the present bridge there and a place on the opposite side of the said river, called Allison's Bank, by or near a place called Garristown, to the city of Carlisle;—and also for erecting a bridge across the river Esk, near Garristown, with other necessary bridges across the said river, on the said line of road; which said road is proposed to extend through the several parishes of Kirk Andrews upon Esk, Rockliff, and Stanwix, and the extra-parochial

parochial hamlet of Kingmoor, all in the county of Cumberland.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Ross, brewer, to Miss E. Pearson, daughter of Mr. T. Pearson, manufacturer.—Mr. G. Anston, of Glasgow, to Miss A. Wilson, daughter of A. Wilson, esq. banker.—Mr. W. How, to Miss M. Twentyman.—Mr. G. Creighton, butcher, to Miss M. Sewell, of Cumwinton.

Miss Mary Robinson, commonly called, the *Beauty of Euttermere*, to a person representing himself as the Hon. Alexander Hope, M. P. but who, it since appears, is an impostor.

At Whitehaven, E. Bayley, esq. jun. of Dublin, barrister, to Miss H. S. Palmer.—Mr. J. Hall, silversmith, to Miss Pattinson. Mr. J. Ponsonby, of Emersdale, to Miss M. Williamson, of the How.

At Sheldon, J. Taylor, jun. esq. of Blackhouse, to Miss An. Fullarton, eldest daughter of Major General Fullarton, in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Kendal, Mr. J. Dennison, merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Mr. Alderman Harrison.—Mr. T. Ewbank, to Miss E. Graves.

At Cockermouth, the Rev. Mr. White-lock, to Miss Hutchinson, daughter of the late Mr. Hutchinson, tanner.—Mr. G. Jefferson, printer, of Douglas, Isle of Man, to Miss Marston.—Mr. Beatty, surgeon, of Longtown, to Miss L. Latimer, of Holmfoot, in Kirkcubbin.

At Abbey Lanercost, near Brampton, Mr. W. Fleming, surgeon, of the navy, to Miss E. Coulthard, of Orchard-house, Gillsland.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, on his way to London, aged 66, W. Chisholm, esq. of Chisholm-hall, near Hawick.—Aged 85, Mrs. Graham, mother of J. Graham, esq. of Lowhouse.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Dowson, widow.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Hudgson, wife of Mr. J. Hudgson, surgeon.—Mr. J. Watson, book-keeper.—Aged 78, Mrs. Pitt, widow.

At Kendal, Miss Roper, sister to Miss Roper, milliner.—Mr. H. Bingham, butcher.—His death is supposed to have been occasioned by drinking some cold water when overheated.

At Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mrs. Tretcher, mother of Mr. T. Tretcher, of this town, who was the *twenty-fourth* child, borne by the deceased, to three husbands.

Aged 62, Mrs. E. Bewley, wife of Mr. W. Bewley, saddler.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mr. G. Walker, excise-officer.

At Workington, suddenly, in her 74th year, Mrs. J. Brown, wife of Mr. J. Brown, spirit-merchant.—In an advanced age, Mr. W. Dickinson, sen. late of Street Gate, in Cumberland.

J. Armstrong, smith, of Ellenborough, near Maryport. His body was found in the river Darwent, at Broughton Stakes, into which, it is supposed, he had unfortunately fallen, as the river was at that time greatly swollen with the rains.

On the 10th of June last, in his 23d year, on his passage from Surinam, in the West Indies, to England, Mr. Isaac Hetherington, son of Mr. T. Hetherington, of Birkhill, in Cumberland.

At Abbey Town, in the parish of Holmcultram, in his 74th year, Mr. J. Brough, parish-clerk there for above thirty-five years.

At Leffon-hall, near Wigton, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Hewson.—In his 79th year, the Rev. R. Stevenson, forty-two years Rector of Clibburn, in the county of Westmoreland.—Mr. G. Clarke, grazier, of Calthwaite.—Aged 79, Mrs. M. Irwin, a Quaker, of Botcherby.—G. Law, esq. of Brathay, near Ambleside, in Westmoreland.

At Nassau, in the island of New Providence, in the prime of life, Mr. J. M'Kinney, merchant, formerly of Whitehaven.

At Wigton, in his 34th year, Mr. D. Furnas, surgeon.

#### YORKSHIRE.

On Friday, September the 17th, the piles of the intended New Dock, at Hull, for the reception of the ferry and market-boats, were driven in the Humber, under the direction of Messrs. Donaldson and Smithson, who are appointed by the corporation to superintend the works. The whole of the plan will be carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

*Married.*] R. J. Harper, esq. of Ackworth, near Pomsfret, and of Somerset-place, London, to Miss Hinckley, of Litchfield.

At Scarborough, H. Armitage, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss Wharton.

At Wakefield, Mr. B. Coates, ironmonger, to Miss Moon.

At York, Mr. B. Holland, jun. ship-owner, of Hull, to Miss Newall.

At Bolton, near Catterick, W. Harding Hayes, esq. to Miss Milner, of Scorton.

Mr. H. Pudsey, jerquer in the customs at the Port of Hull, to Miss A. Jackson, of Burfwick.—Mr. C. Espener, linen-draper, of Hull, to Miss Martinson, of Horkstow.

*Died.*] At York, Miss E. Hesp.—Mrs. Hornby, wife of Mr. W. Hornby, shoemaker.—Mrs. Blanchard, of the Star and Garter Inn.—Aged 66, Mrs. Audae.—In his 26th year, Mr. J. Suttell.—Mr. Lacock, many years book-keeper to Mr. T. Atkinson, raft-merchant. He is supposed to have been seized with a fit, as he was found dead near the Old Baile Hill.

At Acombe, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clough, relict of the late J. Clough, esq. professor, of York.

At Hull, Miss Usherwood.—Aged 39, Mr. W. White, plumber and glazier.—Suddenly, aged 48, Mr. J. Hargrave, architect and surveyor.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Fleming.—Aged 31, Mrs. Creighton, wife of Mr. R. Creighton, captain of the North Briton Greenland-ship.—Aged 42, Mrs. E. Dibb, wife of Mr. J. Dibb, common brewer.—Aged 72, Mrs. Martin.

At



At Leeds, suddenly, in his 47th year, M. Rhodes, esq. merchant, and one of the Common Council:

Mrs. De Pledge.—Mr. M. Cawood, merchant.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Bradshaw, table-knife grinder.—Mr. J. Hartop.—Mr. J. Barrett, of the Turk's-head Inn.—Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. E. Trickett, silversmith.

At Scarborough, aged 85, Mrs. M. Buck, widow.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Rayner.—Mrs. Brammall, of the White Hart Inn.

At Pomsfet, Miss S. Marshall.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Reresby.

At Rippon, in his 46th year, W. Harrison, M. D.

At Hatfield, Mrs. Kitson:

At Selby, Mr. J. Staniland, ship-owner.

At Rawcliffe, Mr. J. Barker, currier, late of Hull.—Also, Mr. W. Barker, sen.—Sir J. Pennyman, bart. of Ormesby-castle.

At Crookmoor, near Sheffield, aged 52, Mr. W. Newbold, merchant.

At Patrington, suddenly, Mrs. A. Dunn.—In his 77th year, C. Bramley, esq. of Carlton-house, near Leeds.

At Outwick, in Holdernefs, aged 46, Mrs. R. Ford, a maiden lady of strong natural powers of mind, and well known to the poetical world, by the name of Parthenia.

At Bulmer, near Malton, Mr. C. Preston, son of the Rev. C. Preston, and clerk in the bank of Messrs. Leatham and Co. of Doncaster.

At Bilbao, in Spain, aged 21, the wife of Mr. E. Hardy Markland, eldest son of E. Markland, esq. of Leeds.

At Dewsbury, Mr. A. Greenwood, merchant—Miss Sykes, daughter of Mr. Sykes, attorney—J. Farrer, esq. of Barmbro'-grange.

At Thirsk, in her 25th year, Mrs. A. Yeoman, widow, late of Whitby, and 2d daughter of R. Marriott, esq. of Thirsk.

At Vauxhall, on her way to the South of France, in her 27th year, Mrs. Beverley, wife of W. Beverley, esq. of Beverley, and sister to the late Lady Grantley.

Aged 85, Mrs. Lewthwaite, relict of the late Rev. T. Lewthwaite, Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of St. John's, in Beverley-minster.

Mr. Knowles, merchant, of Gomerfall, near Leeds.

At Well, near Masham, the Rev. T. Baines, curate of Patrick Brompton and Hunton.

#### LANCASHIRE.

On Saturday, Sept. 18, the Rochdale canal was opened into Hopwood, on which occasion the Travis yacht passed through the newly-finished lock at Lomefide, about eight miles from Manchester, where a warehouse is building for the reception of Manchester goods.—The shortness of the land-carriage by the above conveyance will not only greatly accommodate the trade of Manchester, but furnish also an immediate and considerable supply of

coals out of Yorkshire, which are already brought to Rochdale; and the tonnage upon them has so rapidly increased, that more coal-vessels have passed the junction-lock at Sowerby during three weeks lately, than have done for the whole preceding year. The cutting and masonry between Lomefide and Failsworth is now executing, and the period is not far distant when the public will receive the long and much-wished for benefits of a complete water-communication between Manchester and Hull, by means of the Rochdale canal.

A new life-boat, constructed and built on the most approved principles, by Mr. Richard Bushel, was lately launched from his yard at Liverpool. From the experiments made, it appears to answer the most sanguine expectations. It is so perfectly buoyant, that it seems impossible to sink it, though filled with people, and water-logged.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, to obtain an act to repair and improve the streets, &c. of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, Lancashire, on Tuesday, September 14, a disastrous and destructive fire broke out in the warehouses belonging to T. France, esq. at Goree, whose spacious and lofty front has long attracted the admiration of strangers, and which was not surpassed in magnitude, by any similar structure in the kingdom. The celebrated warehouses at Antwerp, as well as those at Venice, equally famous, were neither so lofty nor commodious as this warehouse, or rather this pile of warehouses. About 10 o'clock in the evening a smoke was observed to issue from a room in the warehouse, and though for a time appearances seemed to justify a hope that the mischief might be subdued without much effort, no sooner were the doors and windows of the building forced, than the flames, which had been smothered, burst out with horrid fury, extending their ravages in every direction with equal rapidity and violence, and exhibiting a spectacle of solemn grandeur, a scene sublime, terrific, and of such majestic horror, as no tongue nor pencil can describe. In a few hours that immense pile, together with the large and commodious range of warehouses which was erected in front, at the distance of sixteen yards, as well as that which extends from it, in a line to Water-street, was a heap of ruins, and a great proportion of all that rich and various produce with which every apartment of these buildings had been stored and crowded, was consumed. The whole number of warehouses destroyed is about thirty, from six to thirteen stories high, and of a proportionable depth, though Billing's Liverpool Advertiser mentions only *seventeen*! The tide being fortunately at flood, it afforded an opportunity to the shipping to remove beyond the reach of the flames. Not a single individual lost his life during the conflagration; but it appears, that some time afterwards part of the

the ruins fell on Mr. Phillips, employed in the service of Mr. Foster, and that he was so dreadfully crushed, that he died in the space of a few hours. The most beneficial effects were produced from the abundance of water which the springs of Bootle water-works yielded, in arresting the dreadful conflagration. Greatly to be desired is the completion of those immense reservoirs now constructing in the yard of the company of proprietors, (on the Vauxhall-road) as these works, from their height, would have commanded those towering warehouses, that were destroyed without even the resistance of an engine. The fire-engines were likewise liberally supplied with water from the pipes belonging to the corporation water-works. The value of the property destroyed has been variously estimated; but, according to a medium computation, may be stated thus:—The buildings, 52,000l.—Sugar, 51,000l.—Cotton, 26,000l.—Coffee, and other West India produce, 40,000l.—Grain, 110,000l.—Tallow, hemp, &c. 16,000l.—Total, 295,000l.

The Bootle springs, near two thousand of which concentrate, as it were, at one point, rise upon the estate of Lord Derby, and are situated upon a hill in the village of Bootle, three miles north of Liverpool, whither they have been brought by great perseverance and expence, and uncommon exertions; so that the inhabitants at present daily experience the comforts of abundance of fresh water, without having recourse to the slovenly and expensive mode of water-carts. The immense reservoir constructing, and nearly finished, at the entrance of Liverpool, is intended to receive a sufficient quantity of water to counteract, at any future period, so dreadful a calamity as hath recently visited its inhabitants; to supply the shipping, and guard against disappointment to the inhabitants, as in case of accident to the long train of pipes, this reservoir will be capable of containing near 4000 tons of water: it has five compartments, or stories, each containing immense quantities; the attic story is now completing, which is forty-five feet high, in order to command the highest part of the town. They have been proved by unquestionable authority to yield two hundred gallons a minute, a quantity fully competent to supply the whole town of Liverpool, and the shipping resorting thereto.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Furth, merchant, to Miss Inch.—Mr. Wild, merchant, to Miss Pownal.—T. Naylor, jun. esq. to Miss Thwaytes.—Captain Blowfield, to Miss Hewitt.—Mr. Gregory, to Miss Buttery.—Mr. W. Reeves, merchant, to Miss Harrison, of Mosley-vale, Toxteth-park.

At Manchester, Mr. D. Bancroft, to Miss M. Bradbury.—Mr. W. Young, cotton-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss Bancroft, of Stockport.—Mr. Kinder, of Manchester, to Miss H. Staines, of Scarborough.—Mr. H. Woodney Corbett, merchant, of Liverpool, to

Miss R. Dyfart, of the city of Londonderry, in Ireland.

At Warrington, Mr. S. Lythgoe, surgeon, to Miss S. Widdowes, daughter of the late Mr. T. Widdowes, governor of the House of Correction in Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. Saul, wife of Mr. E. Saul, merchant.—Aged 37, Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, son of the late Captain Kirkpatrick.—Mr. S. Livesley, builder.—Mrs. Greenham, wife of Mr. R. Greenham, merchant.—Aged 68, J. Zuill, esq. an eminent merchant.—Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Mr. Hewitt, stay-maker.

At Manchester, Mr. E. Thornley, jun.—Mr. J. Batton.

In Salford, Mrs. Bithell, wife of Mr. B. Bithell, linen-draper, formerly of Chester.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married*] Mr. T. Hadcock, of Macclesfield, to Miss Challinor, of Rugeley.

At Chester, Mr. F. Maffey, tin-plate-worker, to Miss M. Thomas.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Mr. W. Jones, shoemaker.

At Thurston, aged 25, T. Askam, esq. M.D. a young gentleman of very amiable manners and promising talents. He was cut off by a typhus fever, when about to enter upon the practice of his profession.

Mr. J. Goodwyn, of Trafford-mills, near Chester, eldest son of Mr. H. Goodwyn, corn and cheese-factor, of Warrington.

## DERBYSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for making, &c. a navigable canal, railway, or stone-road, from Amberlane-bridge, in the parish of Ashover, in this county, to communicate with the Chesterfield canal, at Chesterfield, which said canal, railway, or stone-road is intended to pass through the several parishes of Ashover, Woolley, Handley, Stretton, Claylane, Woodthorpe, Tupton, Wingerworth, Watton, Huxland, Chesterfield, Newbold, and Tapton.

Application is likewise intended to be made to Parliament, for powers to make a navigable canal from the town of Bakewell, to communicate with the Cromford canal, at the aqueduct which crosses the descent between the liberties of Wirksworth and Lea, &c.

A similar application is intended to be made for making a turnpike-road from Glossop to Marple-bridge, both in this county, with certain collateral branches, &c.

*Married.*] T. Levett, esq. of Packington, to Miss Griesley, daughter of Sir N. B. Griesley, bart. of Drakelow.—Mr. B. Houghton, of Belper, to Miss Frost, of Wyver, both in this county.—Mr. T. Johnson, mercer, of Snig-hill, to Miss E. Turner, of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Harrison, grocer, to Miss E. Robinson, both of Eckington.

*Died.*] At Derby, in her 24th year, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. R. Brown, jun.—Aged 46,



46, Mrs. Shenton, wife of Mr. Shenton, flatter.—Mr. J. Brandreth, of Buxton.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Howitt, to Miss P. Hollins.—Mr. Eyton, hofier, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. Wilkinson, hofier.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Willows, joiner. He was the oldest member but one of the numerous religious society of Methodists in the town, and was highly respected among them.

Mr. G. James, tin-man.—In her 21st year, Miss M. Armitage.

Of a stoppage in his throat, which, for a length of time, had prevented him from receiving subsistence, and ultimately defied the exertions of several of the ablest of the faculty, Mr. T. Hawkley, druggist; a gentleman highly esteemed for his professional qualifications and general urbanity of manners. He was an active benefactor to the poor, and, in short, lived only to be useful.

Mrs. Fox, wife of G. Fox, esq. of Todwick Grange, near Workshop.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Eyre, of Denton, near Grantham, to Miss Rollinson, mantua-maker, of Falkingham.—Mr. R. Terrewest, attorney, of Lincoln, to Miss Brown, of Newark.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mrs. Balding, wife of Mr. Balding, maltster.—Aged 23, Mr. G. Wood, bookbinder, son of Mr. Wood, choirist of the cathedral.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Bacon.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Hescot, schoolmaster.—Aged 79, Mrs. Cracroft, widow of the late R. Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorne.—Aged 46, Mrs. Colton, wife of Mr. T. Colton, wine-merchant.—Aged 36, Mrs. Salmon, a widow lady.

At Gainborough, aged 95, Mrs. Westoby.

At Louth, aged 18, Miss Barker.

At Stamford, aged 45, Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Mr. G. Sparrow, painter.—Mr. J. Walker, of Lutton.

At Scremby, near Spillby, in the prime of life, Bennet T. Dobbs, esq.—Of the small-pox, aged 84, Mr. J. Maddison, farmer, of Revelby.

At Oakham, aged 82, Mrs. Freer, wife of J. Freer, esq.—Mrs. Davie.

At Leasingham, Mrs. Gordon, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir Samuel Gordon, bart. and sister to Sir Jenison Gordon, bart. of Haverholm priory.—Aged 51, Mr. Mitchell, farmer, of Gedney.—Aged 62, Mrs. Adcock, widow, of Barleythorpe, Rutland.—Aged 57, Mrs. Oliver, of Keilby.—Mr. Wyles, senior, of Stretton, in Rutland.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

A subscription has been commenced at Leicester for the relief of Mr. JOHN THROSBY, an author, who is well known to the public for his Histories of Leicester and Leicestershire, and for his edition of Thoroton's Nottinghamshire. Mr. Throsby is a native of Leicester, and has been deservedly esteemed among his friends for his spirited exertions to

provide for an uncommonly numerous family. Unable also, to secure an independance for his own old age, he has, while yet only on the decline of life, been unexpectedly assailed by disease and poverty. However, to the honour of his fellow townsmen, they have liberally stepped forward, and the present state of their subscription warrants the conclusion, that his embarrassments will be considerably lessened, if they are not entirely removed.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Stanley, jun.—In his 75th year, W. Herrick, esq.—In his 73d year, Mr. Alderman Willey.—Mrs. Furnace.

At Bosworth-park, in his 61st year, Willoughby Dixie, esq. justice of peace and a deputy lieutenant for this county.

Whilst public characters descend to the tomb amidst the tumult of public applause, and even notorious profligacy, if associated with rank and talent, steals a sort of illustrious infamy, it is much to be lamented that private worth—that excellent conduct in obscure life, sinks to the grave, unnoticed and unrecorded. The hero, or the orator, few can imitate; but the exemplary pattern

“In the small circle, the domestic sphere,”

all may contemplate with advantage. In this view, a few particulars relative to Mrs. Coltman, wife of Mr. Coltman, late of the New-works, Leicester, who departed this life on the 9th instant, may not be altogether useless; for, though she possessed none of those dazzling qualities which command public admiration, she was rich in the excellencies which secure private esteem. The early morning of her life was passed amidst the tranquil scenes, the beneficial and cheerful occupations, of the country, under the eye of a judicious father, and an exemplary mother.—Here were nurtured a sweetness of disposition, and an activity of mind, which secured enjoyment to youth, and irradiated the latest limit of extreme old age. She had early to contend with trials of a very painful nature;—these called forth an uncommon fortitude, which was ever after the ornament of her character; yet she possessed all that genuine feeling which prompts to exertion and aid, and mingled the most sincere tenderness with the most unshaken firmness. Her mind had never been weakened by romantic reading, or scenic representations of fictitious woe.—The real sufferer was the object of her pity, and the wretched family, in undecorated distress, engaged her sympathy, and exercised her benevolence. She was accustomed to early rising from her youth, and was a pattern of activity, economy, and order. She inspired her children with the tenderest regard, and was not more the mother than the friend of her daughters. In the most important and nearest relation, the wife man hath sweetly characterized her:—“If there be kindness, meekness, and comfort, in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men; he getteth a help unto himself, and a pillar of rest.” Her's was that happy good sense, which en-  
bles

bles its possessor to make the best of every event. She had a benignity of mind seldom equalled, and the celebrated maxim of Epicurus, "Bear, and forbear," seemed the dictating spirit of her conduct. She encountered difficulties with firmness, and rose superior to them by persevering patience. The observation of a friend, who well knew her, is appropriate and just—"She had no ostentatious display of greatness, but it resided triumphant in her soul, and marked almost every action of her life." Excruciating pain had frequently shaken a delicate fabric, but she bore all with unshrinking resignation: and her wants, even in the most trying illness, never made her forget those of others. It was the opinion of different physicians, that the uncommon equanimity and patience of her spirit, tended to preserve the vital principle, even when they had not the most distant hope of recovery.—She was a kind neighbour—a steady and judicious friend. Entirely free from the common petulance and misanthropy of old age, she took pleasure in promoting the happiness of youth, and preserved a lively good humour to the last. At eighty, she was frequently the first person risen in the house. The New Testament, or some practical treatise, first engaged her attention, and, in a round of little beneficial occupations, of which working for the poor was one, she was an example of cheerfulness, activity, and enjoyment, through the day. If ever she expressed an anxious wish, it was, that she might not outlive her usefulness: this request was granted. As she was sitting with her family at tea on the Thursday, she was seized with a slight paralytic affection. Eager to dissipate the fears of those about her, she assured them, with the most perfect cheerfulness, that she did not feel ill. Finding that she could not walk with her usual agility, she was assisted in getting up stairs, and then said, without the least tremor, "I think I have had a paralytic stroke." On being asked by a near relative shortly after, how she did, she replied, in a lively and triumphant manner, "My dear, I am not in heaven, but I hope I soon shall be." Friday morning a second violent stroke produced the most alarming symptoms. Though still able to speak, not a complaint escaped her; for her lips seemed not formed to murmur. She said she was in good hands, and calmly entered on the everlasting rest as the Saturday closed. A life, protracted to eighty-six years, proves the advantage of temperance, regularity, and activity; but the uncommon vigour she enjoyed, and the constant happiness she communicated, disposed those who knew and loved her, to forget that she was old; and that it was meet the shock of corn should be gathered in its season. Distrusting herself, she fled for refuge to Him who is "mighty to save:" her's were the hopes of the Gospel, and she died the death of the Christian.—Till the Infidel has something to offer the dying, and the bereaved, more glorious than a hope full of im-

mortality, let him hide his gloomy surmises in his own dark bosom. The sufferer stands in need of a God—a Heaven. C.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married*] T. Payne, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, London, to Mrs. Hutchinson, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Osbourne, grocer, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Storer, of Weston-upon-Trent.—Mr. F. Pool, to Mrs. Reynolds, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Ward, officer of excise, to Miss M. Glover, both of Stafford.—Mr. Kinnerley, of Hilderstone, to Miss Stubbs.

*Died.*] At Stafford, in her 35th year, Mrs. M. Fairbanks, wife of Mr. T. Fairbanks, schoolmaster.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. Rivers, surgeon and apothecary.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Grosvenor.—Aged 72, Mr. Webb, an eminent farmer at Marston, near Stafford.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

Total of the gross receipts at the late Musical Festival at Birmingham, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, including the sums received at the church, the theatre, the ball, &c. for the benefit of the General Hospital, 3820l. 17s. 0½d.—thus exceeding, by upwards of 1200l. the receipts of any former meeting.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Bobbett, to Miss S. Dukes.—Mr. Penn, to Miss E. Madeley.—Mr. T. Margetts, butcher, to Miss A. Parsons, both of Knowle.—Mr. J. Parkes, of Warwick, to Miss M. Clifford.—Mr. J. Spurrier, to Miss Shetton.—Mr. W. Simpton, japanner, to Miss T. S. Fisher.—Mr. J. Pearman, to Miss M. Poney.—Mr. T. Smith, of Wotton Waven, to Miss Merryman.—Mr. R. Pearce, to Miss A. Thompson.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Taylor, plater, to Miss Selby, only daughter of Mr. J. Selby, hofier and lace-manufacturer.

At Priors Marston, Mr. Gibbs, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Jephcott.

At Coventry, Mr. T. Spark, grocer, to Miss H. Green.—E. Johnstone, M. D. of Birmingham, to Miss Pearson, of Tettenhall.—Mr. J. Sanders, of Wasperton, to Miss Collins, of Coventry.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Masefield.—Mr. C. Slater, son of Mr. Slater, plater.—Mrs. Cook.—Captain J. Hawkins.—Mrs. Webb.—Aged 56, Mrs. Sargeant.—Aged 40, Mr. W. Wright, plumber and glazier.—Mrs. Saunders, pawnbroker. She had just sat down to dinner in apparently good health, and, without manifesting any previous symptoms of indisposition, suddenly exclaimed, "oh, my head," at the same time raising her hand to it; she then dropped down, and never spoke afterwards.

## SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for taking down the present town-hall and market-house of Bridgenorth, for building a new



new town-hall, setting out a market-place, and building a new market-house, on the east side of the High-street; for paving and cleansing the streets, &c.; and for widening the passages, &c. within the said town.

A sturgeon was lately taken in the river Severn, near Shrewsbury, which measured in length eight feet six inches, and weighed 192 pounds. It had eleven knobs, or scales, on the back, and two rows on each side.

*Married.*] Sir R. Williams Vaughan, bart. M.P. for the county of Merioneth, to Miss A. M. Mostyn, fourth daughter of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, M.P. for Flintshire.

At Wellington, Mr. J. Dallaway, of Liverpool, to Miss Standish.—Mr. Kempster, of Mitcham, to Miss Morris, daughter and heiress of the late J. Morris, esq. of this county.

At Shiftall, J. Atkins, esq. of Fleetland's, Hampshire, to Miss Wall.—The Rev. Mr. L. Jones, of Plasmadoc, in Denbighshire, to Miss Hughes, of Degonuy, in Carnarvonshire.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. F. Lacy, cabinet-maker.—Mr. Leake, sen. baker.

Mr. Wood, undertaker. His remains were attended to St. Giles's-church, by the friendly society of Odd Fellows, in a procession, which formed, upon the whole, an august appearance, and with every token of regard paid to their deceased fellow member.

Mrs. Benyon, wife of Mr. Benyon, barrister.

Mrs. A. Ford, servant to Mrs. Cooper, of St. John's Hill, with whom she lived upwards of 32 years.

Aged 69, Mrs. E. Gossnell, of Cressage.

At Welchpool, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, clothier.—Mr. E. Vaughan, attorney.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Bishop, glover, of Worcester, to Miss Morse, of Newent, Gloucestershire.

At Worcester, W. Wall, esq. to Miss Williams.—Mr. J. Pardoe, of Beadley, to Miss Worrell, of Adderley.—R. H. Harrison, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Yeomans, of Worcester.—J. Berrow, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, to Miss Bearcroft, of Worcester.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Till, widow.—Miss M. A. Hayes.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Humphreys.—Mr. G. Yates, of Impey.—Mr. Downes, master of the academy at Alvechurch.

At Stourport, Mr. Warren, attorney, late of Droitwich.—Mr. J. Jones, of Hanbury.—Miss Dunn, of Churchill.—Mrs. Clewes, of Berrow-court.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for making a rail-way, from the river Wye, opposite Lydbrook, to the side of the said river, near the bridge, at the city of Hereford.

*Married.*] Capt. Williamson, of the 36th, or Herefordshire, regiment of foot, to Miss Phillips, of Tarent, in Suffex.

At Monmouth, Mr. A. Mitchell, to Miss S. Drake, of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire.

At St. David's, the Rev. R. Davis, A.M. only son of the Rev. R. Davis, A.M. canon of St. David's, and vicar of Brecon, to Miss M. Williams, one of the daughters of the Rev. J. Williams, canon residentiary of St. David's, &c.—T. Hughes, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Miss Phelps, of Withey Bush, both in Pembrokehire.

*Died.*] The Rev. J. Montgomery, one of the procurators for this diocese, in the ensuing convocation, vicar of Ledbury, &c.—Miss Powles, of the Priory Farm, near Monmouth.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Bruggett, of Holmer, near Hereford.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. G. Taylor, of the Plume of Feathers public house.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] The Rev. Mr. Harris, rector of Mitcheldean.—Aged 26, Miss Adeane, of Aldeley.—In the bloom of life, Miss Hort, of Sinkley Green, near Minchinhampton.—Mr. J. Pardoe, of Olveston-court.

At Wotton-under-edge, Mr. I. Dimery, a respectable gardener.

At Hewnham, Mr. Williams, surgeon.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Clutterbuck.

At Pucklechurch, Mr. J. Swayne, surgeon, of Bristol.

At Dursley, Miss M. Trotman, suddenly, Mr. N. Rudder, card-maker.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Nalder, an opulent farmer, of Alvecot, to Miss E. Wilson, of Abingdon.—Mr. Brown, grocer, of Hounslow, to Miss H. Charlton.

At Oxford, Mr. J. Johnson, druggist and grocer, to Miss Randall.—Mr. J. Franklyn, of Long Crendon, to Miss Smith, of Aylesbury.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Syms.—Aged 68, Mr. W. Constable, peruke-maker.—Mrs. Whitaker, of Caudbill, near Stoulton.

At Iffley, near Oxford, the Rev. Richardson Wood, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Baldock, Herts, in his 72d year, J. Tabram, baker, who had served the office of churchwarden in that town thirty-two years. From an abstemious mode of living, especially during the early part of his life, he was enabled to enjoy the blessings of health in almost an unparalleled degree. He has been heard to say that he never knew what it was to have a fit of illness in his life; indeed, he carried the picture of health in his countenance, and was remarkably active, though rather corpulent. He mostly rose by four in the morning, and sometimes before, bed being almost insupportable to him, if he lay after

after his usual time. In conversation he was naturally facetious; though upon the slightest provocation, he would put himself in a passion, but this was mostly of a short continuance.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Kirby, farmer, of Maidford, to Miss A. Hinks, of Marton Pinckney.—Mr. Saunders, master of the academy at Daventry, to Miss Bridgens, of Doncaster.

*Died.*] At Banbury, Mr. Pratt, of the Red Lion Inn.—Mrs. Bowker, of Walton, near Peterborough.

At Dinton, Bucks, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

At Ickwellbury, Bedfordshire, Mrs. Harvey, widow.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following particulars have been published, as correct, respecting the late melancholy incident at the theatre at Stirbitch Fair:—The house was exceedingly full, and soon after the beginning of the fourth act, the cry of "fire" was vociferated from different parts of the house, at once. The manager and performers crowded on the stage, assuring the audience that their alarms were groundless, and tried every method to restore order, but without effect. Several persons scrambled down from the upper boxes and gallery into the pit, and by numbers hastening down the gallery stairs, and pressing to get out, one young woman, Miss R. Mason, of Waterbeach, aged 24, two girls, and a lad, were unfortunately thrown down, and lost their lives. No other material accident happened, but to one person, who is now declared out of danger. This alarm proceeded from some atrocious villains, whose object was to plunder the audience in the midst of the confusion. They succeeded in plundering a great many persons; and, it is said, even tore out the ear-rings from the ears of several ladies.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an act to effect the better draining and embanking of a certain district of land, called Sutton and Mepal Level, within the parishes of Sutton, Mepal, Witcham, Chatteris, and Deddington; as likewise for improving a place called Byal Fen; all in the Isle of Ely, and in this county.

*Married.*] Mr. C. White, third son of Mr. White, town-clerk of Cambridge, to Miss M. Fitzjohn, of Baldock, Herts.—Mr. Wedd, merchant, to Miss Coe.

Mr. J. Paul, ironmonger, of St. Ives, to Miss Dennis, of Wilbraham, in this county.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Leach, widow of the late Mr. Barnet Leach, cook of Trinity College.

At Ely, Mrs. Hanchett, widow, late of Bream Farm.

Aged 63, Mr. G. M. Gooda, an eminent

grocer and tea-dealer, of Cottenham, highly respected as a good neighbour, and a man of strict integrity; he was a steady friend to the dissenting interest, but not less so to the cause of virtue in general.

At Potton, in Bedfordshire, where she lately went for the recovery of her health, Miss E. Ward, of March, in the Isle of Ely; a young lady very much respected and lamented by all who knew her, from an affecting sense of her kindness, good nature, affability, and, in a word, of her genuine worth.

At Mildenhall, aged 63, Mr. A. Plowman, farmer.

At Downham, near Ely, aged 74, Mrs. Creasy.

In Wales, where he lately went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. T. Smith, M.A. Vicar of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire; and, on the same day, at the vicarage house, St. Ives, Mrs. Smith, his wife. A family of eight children is thus unfortunately deprived of both their parents in one day. A truly afflictive circumstance.

## NORFOLK.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act for better lighting, watching, cleansing, paving, and improving, the city of Norwich—improvements which have been long wanted, and which will produce to the inhabitants the most extensive and permanent advantages.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act to make a navigable canal from the river Thames at Shadwell to Waltham Abbey, and from thence, either now, or at some future period, to open a water communication with Lynn in this county, by a cut from Bishop's Stortford, into the navigable part of the river Cam.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Chamberlain, of Woodling, to Miss M. Rackham, of North Fingham.—Mr. R. Kirble, of East Lexham, to Miss C. Browne, of Acle.—T. Burton, jun. esq. of the East Suffolk Militia, eldest son of T. Burton, esq. of Bracondale-hill, near Norwich, to Miss M. Watson, of Yarmouth.—Lieutenant J. Ellis, of the royal navy, to Miss F. Haw, one of the daughters of the late Mr. J. Haw, rope-maker, at Yarmouth.

At Norwich, Mr. S. Smith, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Clabburn.—J. Wigg, gentleman, of Whickmore, to Miss Burrell.—Mr. J. Holmes, of Upton, to Mrs. E. Crow.—Mr. Taylor, upholsterer, to Mrs. Reynolds.—Mr. R. Goddard, to Miss Ellis, both of East Dereham.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 84, Mr. J. Browne, taylor; well known for his uncommon ingenuity in patchwork.

Aged 48, Mr. J. Caulk, miller.—Aged 39, Mrs. Colman, wife of Mr. Colman, manufacturer.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Moss.—Aged



Aged 61, Mr. E. Cordoran, many years beadle to the corporation.—In her 80th year, Mrs. B. Matthews, relict of the Rev. N. Matthews, rector of Hainford, &c.

At Lynn, Mr. Pinnock, grocer

In his 83d year, W. Tooke, esq. of Thompson, near Watton, and of the Temple, London. Mr Tooke was a gentleman of considerable property, and a staunch advocate for the constitutional liberties of his country. To him the celebrated John Horne Tooke, esq. is indebted for his latter name, and a valuable estate given to him by the deceased many years since, in honourable and grateful testimony of the then Mr. Horne's strenuous exertions in the cause of liberty, against the partisans of ministry, during the late American war.

At North Walsham, aged 29, Miss C. Cooper.

At Reepham, aged 69, after an affliction of seven years continuance, Mr. S. George, ironmonger.

Aged 75, Mr. T. Blofs, a gentleman farmer, of Aldburgh.

At Acle, Mrs. Birt, late of Yarmouth.

Aged 32, Mrs. Clarke, of Aylmerton.

At Spexhall, near Harleston, aged 63, R. Suckling, esq. By his decease, Capt. R. Suckling, formerly of the West Norfolk Militia, comes into the possession of a very valuable estate in this county.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Aldred, linendraper, of Lowestoft, to Miss Gardiner, of Southwold.—Mr. Simpson, of Peldon, to Miss S. Partridge, of Springfield.—Mr. Mallinson, of the theatre royal, Norwich, to Miss Andrews, of Ipswich.—M. G. Rollinson, farmer, to Miss M. Hibble, both of Stanningfield.

At Bungay, Mr. Chittock, to Miss Wales.

Mr. R. Sword, carpenter, to Miss E. Goddard, both of Botolph.—Mr. T. Orams, whitesmith, of Stowmarket, to Miss Snell, of Needleham Market.—Mr. R. Hardey, farmer, at Blythburgh, to Miss Kitten, of Bradston, in Norfolk.—Mr. T. Blakeley, to Miss Knewett, both of Stradbroke.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Lanchester, late of Nowton.—Aged 78, the Rev. T. Knowles, D.D. lecturer of St. Mary's church upwards of 50 years; prebendary of Ely, &c. and formerly fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. This venerable and respected character was author of several learned controversial and religious tracts. The doctor had likewise published some few single sermons, at the desire of his parishioners.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Harrold, wife of Mr. Harrold, turner and chair-maker. She suddenly dropped down, and expired instantly.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Barnard, relict of W. Barnard, esq. ship-builder.

At Redgrave, in his 90th year, Mr. E. Bullock, miller.

Mr. R. Day, of St. John's, Ilketshall.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 93.

At Stowlangtoft, aged 77, Mr. W. Cocke-rill, formerly a farmer at Pakenham.

At Lakenheath, in her 21st year, Miss Ph. Lond.—Mrs. Sawyer, of Dunham Bridge Farm, near Ipswich.

At Bungay, in her 37th year, Miss Harvey, of the ladies' boarding-school.

#### ESSEX.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for making a navigable canal from the river Thames, between Bell-wharf and the salpetre-warehouse, in the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex, to Waltham, in this county; with a collateral branch to Spa Fields, in the said county of Middlesex.

*Married.*] Mr. A. Black, of Leadenhall-street London, to Miss Pearson, of Layer de la Hay, in this county.—T. Langstone, esq. of Watling-street, London, to Miss E. Sage, of Wivenhoe, in this county.

At Tillingham, Mr. T. Fletcher, to Mrs. Turner.—Mr. J. Marsden, stocking manufacturer, to Miss Herbert, second daughter of Mr. J. H. collar-maker, of Colchester.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. W. Hawkins, timber-merchant.

Mrs. English, of Little Horkeley, near Colchester.

In her 27th year, in a deep decline, Mrs. Brewster, of Chipping Hill, Witham.

At Coggeshall, in his 72d year, Mr. T. Whittaker, formerly a butcher.—Aged 17, Miss Godfrey, daughter of Mr. Godfrey, surgeon.

At Rochford, Mr. Salmon, carpenter.

At Braintree, Mr. S. Frost, one of the proprietors of the Yarmouth-coach.—Mr. J. Patmore.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Stammers, of Castle Hedingham.

At Maldon, Mr. Abel, builder.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. Jenkins, hatter, to Miss Hodges.—Mr. S. Wright, to Miss M. Clifford.—Mr. H. Christian, druggist, to Miss M. Flint.—Mr. R. Sheppard, to Mrs. Reeves.

At Folkestone, Mr. J. Dale, cordwainer, to Miss M. Barber.

T. W. Perfect, esq. of West Malling, to Miss Clegg, of Maidstone.

At Tunbridge, H. Streatfield, esq. of Chiddingstone, to Miss C. Scoones, of Tunbridge.

*Died*] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Honore, gardiner.—Mr. M. Monroe, formerly of Tunford Farm.—Mrs. M. Gentile, widow.—Miss E. Dixon, eldest daughter of Mr. Dixon, baker.—Aged 75, Mr. W. Pattison, one of the society of Quakers.

At Rochester, Mrs. Schnebellie, wife of Mr. S. Confectioner.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Slatter, of the Per e. Vaults.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Jewry, of the Castle Inn.—Mr. J. Birch, coachmaster.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Mackay, pay-serjeant of the royal marines.

At Feverham, Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. Kemp, grocer, and one of the jurats.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Powney.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Raynes.

At Folkestone, aged 63, Mr. J. Hart.

At Ramsgate, St. John Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, Shropshire.

At Lynstead, Mrs. Read.

At Gore House, near Dartford, Major E. Vernon Ward.

At Roydon Hall, the seat of Sir W. Twysden bart, Mrs. Wynch, relict of A. Wynch,

esq. late governor of Madras.—Mr. Gardiner, many years acting manager to Mrs. Baker's company of comedians.

At Whitstable, aged 101 years, Mrs. Holt.—The Rev. T. Johnson, rector of Charlton, near Dover.

Mr. Howe, bailiff to W. Fairman, esq. of Lynstead.

At Minster, in Thanet, aged 68, Mrs. M. Wotton.

At Eastry, aged 72, Mr. T. Harvey. Suddenly, Mr. Webb, of Harrietsham.

At Sandgate, Mrs. Wodeville.

## SUSSEX.

*Comparative Statement of the Hops grown by the several Planters in the Parishes of Saltbury, Mountfield, and Burwash, in this County, in the Years 1801 and 1802.*

Planter's Names.	Acres.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Acres.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
Mr. Pemble, Robertsbridge	3	34 1 10	3	0 2 0
Mr. Wood, ditto	4	59 3 20	4	6 3 3
Mr. Inskipp, ditto	10	133 3 23	10	7 2 20
Mr. Bourne, ditto	8	89 2 2	8	10 0 4
Mr. Durrant, ditto	28½	120 1 0	28½	10 0 8
Mr. Noakes, ditto	9	141 2 22		
Mr. Carr, ditto	12	158 2 2	12	2 1 6
Mr. Langford, ditto	26	354 3 24	26	5 0 3
Mr. Hilder, Mountfield	34	365 0 25	50	21 3 21
Mr. Crutenden, Burwash	3½	55 3 21	3½	0 0 11
Mr. Cheefman, ditto	12	144 2 2	12	1 3 7

A great number of very curious petrified shells were lately discovered, by accident, by some men, employed in sinking a well, a few miles from Lewes, at the depth of about sixty feet from the surface of the ground.

*Married.*] At Shoreham, Colonel Porter, to the Countess Dowager of Grosvenor.—Mr. R. Herring, a surgeon in the royal navy, to Miss Lashmar, of Chiddingley.

At Herstmonceux, T. Charles, esq. of Richmond, to Mrs. Rosam, of Lime.

*Died.*] On the 9th of May last, at the house of her brother, T. B. Hurdis, esq. collector of Dindigal and Madura, in the Mysore country, Miss H. Hurdis, an amiable young lady, endowed with every grace of virtue and religion, daughter of Mr. Hurdis, of Seaford, in this county.

At Brighton, of a complaint in the bowels, Mr. Heather, many years master of the Brighton Packet public-house.

## HAMPSHIRE.

Whilst great national improvements are going forward in every part of the kingdom, it is singular and strange to observe, and ought to excite no small surprise, that the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, have not yet been accommodated with the much desired facility of their letters coming, *via* Portsmouth, instead of Southampton. This alteration, so evidently beneficial to the inhabitants in general, and particularly so to those engaged in commercial pursuits, would be likewise a *public saving* instead of expence, as the *land car-*

*riage* is less; Portsmouth being six miles nearer the metropolis than the present route, and the *passage by water*, is not only shorter, but abundantly more certain, and convenient. The inhabitants of the island, would, by this means, have their letters three hours, at least, and frequently four or five, sooner, than by the present mode of conveyance.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Gardiner to Mrs. Reid, widow of the late Mr. Reid, sadler.—Capt. G. Stiles, of the Roebuck-cutter, to Miss Tackey, of Winterborne, Wilts.—Sir J. Pollen, bart. of Redenham, in this county, to Miss Southby, eldest daughter of the late R. Southby, esq. of Bulford-Wilts.—J. Page, esq. barrack-master of New, port, Isle of Wight, and deputy of the island—to Miss Smith, of the Wood-house, in Gloucestershire.—Lieutenant Atkins, of the Royal navy, to Miss M. Edgcombe.

At Southampton, Mr. Chandler, to Miss Wareham.

*Died.*] At Wherwell, Mrs. Iremonger, wife of the Rev. R. Iremonger, jun.

At Winchester, Mrs. Bannister, wife of Mr. J. Bannister, jun.—Suddenly Mr. C. Moody.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Woolford, of the Tuns public-house.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Sandy, of Bath, to Miss M. Wheeler, of Hodson, near Swindon.

At Swindon, the Rev. W. Bayley, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss L. Good-enough,



enough, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Goodenough, vicar.—Mr. A. Cooland, grocer, &c. of Marlbro, to Miss Johnson of Chiselden.

*Died.*] W. Codrington, esq. of Wroughton.

At Marlbro, under 16 years of age, Miss Perrin.

#### BERKSHIRE.

Owing to the early return of the Royal Family from Weymouth, on the first day of September, the town and neighbourhood of Windsor were unusually cheerful during the whole of the month. The King and his family promenaded in public upon the Terrace every evening, and this spot was of course a source of attraction, not only to the neighbouring nobility and gentry, but also to many visitors from the metropolis. The private life of his Majesty not being generally known, it may be interesting to observe that he is an early riser, and a constant attendant every day at eight o'clock on divine service, which is performed in the King's chapel, in the upper court. Except on the days on which public business calls him to London, he generally rides out till dinner in the great park, to his farm, accompanied by some of the princesses on horseback, or in their sociables. He dines at half after four on plain beef or mutton, hot or cold, as the dinner never waits, and at a quarter after six makes his appearance on the terrace, attended by his amiable, accomplished, and beautiful daughters, and occasionally by one or other of his sons: and here he promenades for an hour, occasionally stopping and chatting with those persons of whom he has any knowledge. Notwithstanding the affectation of numerous guards in London, his Majesty is always unguarded at Windsor; and he appears to give his subjects full and liberal credit for that degree of loyalty, which a king, who is governed by the law of the land, is always sure to experience.—There is nothing different in his Majesty's public appearance on foot from what it was before the late war, except the ungraceful attendance of two police officers, who pace at a short distance from his person, one before and the other behind him, and who keep back, at a suitable distance, all persons that appear to entertain an intention of direct intrusion. His Majesty indulges in his well-founded partiality for Gothic architecture, and is at this time rendering the style of his magnificent castle more uniform, by altering several of the windows, and rebuilding a new and very tasteful entrance into the state apartments. Under his patronage, St. George's chapel has been rendered, by various embellishments, one of the most beautiful places for divine worship in Christendom. In short, to British subjects and foreigners, Windsor must be in all respects a most agreeable place for a visit, or a short residence; the castle, the terrace, the

Royal Family, and the surrounding country, are objects which cannot fail to gratify every variety of taste.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session to obtain an act for making a navigable canal from the Grand Junction Canal, in the parish of Cowley, in Middlesex, to join the river Thames at Harleyford, in Great Marlow parish, Bucks.—Similar applications are intended for making a canal from the Grand Junction ditto at Cowley, to join the new cut communicating with the river Kennet, in the parish of St. Giles, Reading, in this county.—And also for a canal from the aforesaid Cowley, to join the river Thames at Sonning, in this county. Also for a canal from the river Thames or Isis, at Tadpole-bridge, to join the same river at Shifford Weir.

*Married.*] The Rev. E. Holditch, to Miss Durnford, both of Speen.

At Bray, the Rev. T. White, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss H. Slack, of Braywick-lodge.

At Reading, Mr. W. Foulger, banker, of Norwich, to Miss Hawkes.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Wasey.

At Hungerford, Mrs. Francis, of the post-office.

At East Hendred, aged 100, Mrs. M. Aans.

At Bradfield, Mrs. Stephens, relict of the late Rev. T. Stevens, rector.

At Windsor, Mrs. Cheshyre.

In Thames-street, London, in his 20th year, Mr. N. Field, son of J. Field, esq. of Reading.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Doughty, of Bristol, to Miss Turton, of Olvestone, Gloucester.

At Bristol, Mr. T. Harris, grocer, to Miss Counsel, of Wrington.—Mr. Holbeach, of the Manchester-warehouse, to Miss Baker.—G. Racher, esq. to Miss Alleyne, of Stoke Bishop.—Mr. Leach, wholesale linen-draper, to Miss James, of Lansoar, Monmouthshire.

The Rev. Mr. Sainsbury, rector of Beckington, to Miss H. Vince, of Clift Hall, Wiltshire.—M. W. C. Bush, surgeon, to Miss Matthews, both of Bath.—The Rev. S. Alford, A. M. of Curry Rivel, to Miss Shute, of Charmouth, Dorsetshire.—C. R. Woodward, esq. of Clifton, to Miss M. M. Hine, of Jamaica.—Mr. S. Hailard, of Hatch Beauchamp, to Miss N. Burge.—Mr. Clarke, attorney, of Chard, to Mrs. Whitmarsh, widow, of Combetrow, near Taunton.

At Taunton, S. Remnant, esq. to Miss Norman.—Mr. J. King, surgeon, of the Hot Wells, to Miss E. Edgeworth, of Clifton.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. M. Biggs.—Mrs. Gadd.—Capt. Wade.—Mr. Stephens, haberdasher.—Mrs. Fitcher, widow, late of Rumsey, Hants.—J. Hill, esq. formerly a linen-merchant.—Aged 68, Mr. Perry.—Mrs. A. Edgar, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Edgar.—Aged 86, Mrs. Lewis.—Mr. D. Lowle.—Mrs.

—Mrs. Hellicar, wife of Mr. T. Hellicar, merchant.

At Bath, suddenly, in his 71st year, G. Pigot, esq.—G. Slater, esq. late of Liverpool.

—Suddenly, Mrs. Thurston, wife of Mr. Thurston, auctioneer.—Aged 90, Mrs. Phil-  
lot, widow.

At Frome, Jos. Ames, gentleman.

At Glastonbury, Mr. W. Moxham, late of Bristol.

At Norton, near Kingsbridge, the lady of J. Hawkins, esq.

At Selworth, the Rev. Mr. Williams, rec-  
tor, &c.

At Clifton, Mr. H. Lugg.

At the Hot Wells, Mr. Campbell, a pro-  
mising young actor, of the Bristol theatre.—  
Mr. A. Gundry, of Chard.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Heanton, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, rector of Clovelly, to Miss Davie.

At Holcomb, W. Bluett, esq. to Miss Clarke, of Halton, in Cornwall.

At Burton on the Water, Mr. N. Stenson, surgeon, of Brentford, to Miss E. Snooke.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, aged 90, Mrs. Phil-  
lott, relict of J. Phillott, esq. of Bath.

At Sock, near Yeovil, Mrs. Brooks,  
widow.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Capt. Vicary, of the 48th regi-  
ment of foot, to Mrs. Braddon, of Stover.

At Barnstaple, C. B. Gribble, esq. of the  
Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss  
Baker.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. G. Potbury, grocer.  
—T. Dolphin, esq. surgeon, and acting pay-  
master of the western recruiting district.

At Ashburton, in his 60th year, Mr. W.  
Abbot, 45 years common carrier to Exeter  
and Modbury.

#### WALES.

*Died.*] Lately at his seat at Frefeilir in An-  
glesea, Charles Evans, esq. remarkable for  
hospitality, and a goodness of disposition, which  
rendered him deservedly popular in his life-  
time, and is now the cause of his death being  
sincerely and generally lamented.—And, two  
days preceding his father's death, the Rev.  
John Evans, youngest son of C. Evans, esq.  
They were both interred, at the same time, in  
the same grave.

#### SCOTLAND.

The important project of making a canal  
from the Murray Firth, on the northern  
coast of Scotland, to the Sound of Mull, on  
the west coast, has, it appears, for some time  
past, occupied the attention of some of his  
Majesty's ministers. Mr. Telford, the pro-  
jector of the one-arch bridge over the Thames,  
has been employed for the last two summer-  
seasons, in making surveys, in taking the eleva-  
tions, and sounding Lochness and other Lochs,  
from which it would appear that the scheme  
is perfectly practicable, and may be accom-  
plished at an expence not exceeding the sum

of 300,000*l.* The distance from the east  
to the west sea is only sixty miles, nearly  
thirty-seven of which are already navigable  
for ships of the largest dimensions. The im-  
mense advantages that will obviously result  
from this grand national canal, which, it is  
proposed, shall be twenty-two feet deep and  
fifty broad, are incalculable; as the largest  
merchant vessels and frigates will be able to  
pass through it, at all seasons of the year,  
the waters in and issuing from the lochs Ness  
and Lochy, being never known to freeze.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] Lieut. Col. Vandeleur, of the  
46th regt. of foot, to Miss E. Croasdale, of  
Rynn, in the Queen's County, Ireland.—M.  
Peaen, esq. of Ely Place, London, to Miss  
A. Lawless, daughter of the late J. Lawless,  
esq. of Shankill, near Dublin.—Lieut. Col.  
Peyton, of the Leitrim Militia, to Miss Rey-  
nolds, sister and co-heiress of the late G.  
Nugent Reynolds, esq. of Loughseur, county  
of Leitrim.

*Died.*] At Dalquin, in the county of Galway,  
at an advanced age, the Right Hon. John  
Bermingham, Lord Athenry, the premier  
baron of Ireland.

At the Curragh, Kildare, at the advanced  
age of 108, Mr. Marm. Ball, deputy ranger  
or judge of the Curragh for the last 50 years;  
He was born at Northallerton, in Yorkshire,  
and was a rider at York races in the year  
1714.

At Bellisle, country of Fermanagh, Gene-  
ral, the Earl of Rois.

At Dublin, Margaret Cecil Hamilton.—  
In her 31st year, Viscountess Dowager South-  
well, relict of the late Lord Viscount South-  
well, of Ireland.

At Limerick, the Right Hon. Lady Glent-  
worth, relict of the late Bishop of Limerick.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 8th of July last, on his passage  
from Bengal to St. Helena, N. P. Rees, esq.  
son of the Rev. Dr. Rees; his remains were  
interred in the above island.

At Nancy, in Loraine, Lady Anne Salt-  
marsh, sister to the late, and aunt to the pre-  
sent, Earl of Fingal.

At Polignac, on his way to Aix, in the  
*ci-devant* Savoy, the Baron de Stael, for-  
merly ambassador from Sweden to the court  
of France, and son-in-law of M. Neckar.

At Paris, L'Arnivé, the celebrated per-  
former at the opera.

At Paris, aged 92, Madame Bocage; she  
retained to the last moment that gaiety and  
suavity of manners for which she was so emi-  
nently distinguished. The principal works  
which have merited her the rank she en-  
joyed in the republic of letters are, her *Pa-  
radis Perdu*, in imitation of Milton; a poem,  
entitled, *The Colombiade*; her tragedy,  
*Les Amazones*, which was played with suc-  
cess in 1749; and her *Tour through Hol-  
land, &c.*



*General Abstract of the Population of SCOTLAND, according to the Enumeration made under the Authority of an Act of Parliament, in 1801.*

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen - - -	55,625	67,457	123,082
Argyle - - -	33,767	38,092	71,859
Ayr - - -	39,666	44,640	84,306
Banff - - -	16,067	19,740	35,807
Berwick - - -	14,294	16,327	30,621
Bute - - -	5,552	6,239	11,791
Caithness - - -	10,183	12,426	22,609
Clackmanan - - -	5,064	5,794	10,858
Cromarty - - -	1,351	1,701	3,052
Dumbarton - - -	9,796	10,914	20,710
Dumfries - - -	25,407	29,190	54,597
Edinburgh - - -	54,224	68,730	122,954
Elgin - - -	11,763	14,942	26,705
Fife - - -	42,952	50,791	93,743
Forfar - - -	45,461	53,666	99,127
Haddington - - -	13,890	16,096	29,986
Inverness - - -	33,801	40,491	74,292
Kincardine - - -	12,104	14,245	26,349
Kinross - - -	3,116	3,609	6,725
Kirkcudbright - - -	13,619	15,592	29,211
Lanark - - -	68,100	78,599	146,699
Linlithgow - - -	8,129	9,715	17,844
Nairne - - -	3,639	4,618	8,257
Orkney and Shetland - - -	20,793	26,031	46,824
Peebles - - -	4,160	4,575	8,735
Perth - - -	58,808	67,558	126,366
Renfrew - - -	36,068	41,988	78,056
Ross - - -	24,143	28,148	52,291
Roxburgh - - -	15,813	17,869	33,682
Selkirk - - -	2,356	2,714	5,070
Stirling - - -	23,875	26,950	50,825
Sutherland - - -	10,425	12,692	23,117
Wigtown - - -	10,570	12,348	22,918
	734,487	864,487	1,599,068

*List of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS.*

Inhabitants.				Inhabitants.			
Aberdeen - - -	-	-	17,597	Dunbar - - -	-	-	3,971
Campbeltown - - -	-	-	7,093	Inverness - - -	-	-	8,732
Rothefay - - -	-	-	5,231	Lanark - - -	-	-	4,692
Alloa - - -	-	-	5,214	Glasgow - - -	-	-	77,385
Dumbarton - - -	-	-	2,541	Perth - - -	-	-	14,878
Dumfries - - -	-	-	7,288	Greenock - - -	-	-	17,458
Edinburgh, with N. and S. Leith	-	-	82,560	Pailley Town and Abbey - - -	-	-	31,179
Dunfermline - - -	-	-	9,980	Port-glasgow - - -	-	-	3,865
Dundee - - -	-	-	26,084	Falkirk - - -	-	-	8,838
Montrose - - -	-	-	7,974	Stirling - - -	-	-	5,256

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE favourable close of the harvest throughout the British Isles has yielded, both for the present moment, and in fair prospect for the whole ensuing year, a comparative cheapness and abundance of provisions, by which manufacturing and productive labour of all sorts, can be furnished in greater activity, and at lower wages, than in any former season for a good number of years backward. Hence, the rate of the wages has been, in most employments, and in almost every part of these kingdoms, reduced, without injury to the workmen. Where the wages have not been actually lessened, the masters have, however, obtained a choice of skilful and diligent workmen; perhaps more useful than if the wages were much smaller. These circumstances give an advantage to our commerce, in its very elements and foundations, than which nothing could be more favourable to its triumph against all competition in foreign markets. To the consideration of these is to be added, that in proportion to the population, crimes are, just now, so rare, as to shew, that the morality on which the advancement of industry essentially depends, never prevailed in Britain more generally or more powerfully than at present.

Hence, the manufactures of Great Britain are, almost every where, in a state of extraordinary prosperity and activity. The establishments for spinning, weaving, bleaching, printing, and dyeing cottons, are continually extended and multiplied. In every branch of the woollen manufacture, the same effects take place. Similar is the improvement in all our manufactures of metals, and in all the works connected with the bringing of the ores of our mines into use. Never were a greater number of new undertakings for the benefit of internal traffic attempted among us, than in the present year. Innumerable are the high-roads, the canals, the port-improvements, now in a progress toward complete execution. Building, a branch of trade and labour that remarkably indicates the state of the wealth of a country, and the hopes of its inhabitants in regard to future prosperity, is now particularly active in every considerable town. The ship-owners of most of the other ports of Great Britain, have publicly signified their intention of co-operating with those of London, in order both to procure the repeal of the tonnage-duty, and to watch against any attempts on the part of foreigners to become interlopers in our carrying trade. The late losses by fire in Liverpool, and other parts of these kingdoms, have attracted the particular consideration of the architects resident at London; who have agreed, that it may be easy, by certain methods in building, to prevent such losses almost entirely in future: and have proposed, that for this end a law should be enacted, to oblige such methods to be in all subsequent buildings unalterably observed. The herring-fishery has proved already to a great degree successful on the north coasts of Scotland. And though, for the present year, the Dutch share our success in this branch of industry more remarkably than during the war, yet it does not appear as if they were at all likely to maintain any formidable competition with us. As a proof of the value of the salmon-fisheries on the Scottish coasts, it may be mentioned, that the Duke of Gordon's fisheries on the river Spey, which yielded by a lease which has now expired, or nearly expired, 2,500*l.* sterling annually, have been again let for 7000*l.* a year, on a lease which is thought likely to yield sufficient profits to the tenant. On the coast of Yorkshire, herrings have been very lately taken in prodigious abundance: and the fishery in the Frith of Forth is now also commencing. The mischiefs begin to be repaired which Liverpool lately suffered by fire: and 80,000*l.* have been subscribed for the erection of a new range of warehouses near the Exchange in that town. New abbreviations of the processes of manufacturing labour, at the same time, continue to be made almost every month, at the great seats of manufacture. New facilities are continually given to all the intercourses of trade.

In those foreign markets to which British goods are chiefly exported, appearances are not, however, at this moment, so uniformly encouraging as might be wished. The losses of the British merchants by the confiscations of the late Emperor Paul, have been refunded in Russia, to the amount of 800,000 roubles. But the present Emperor is now using every feasible means to encourage that manufacture of sugar from the beet-root, by which the northern nations hope to free themselves from the necessity of buying so much of our West-India and East-India produce. In the ports of Denmark and Sweden, there have been several late arrivals of ships with merchandize from both China and the West Indies. The number of vessels which entered the port of Cronstadt, since it was last frozen up, is 771; of which 60 were American vessels. The number of ships which have, since the same period, sailed from that port, is 612.—The banks of Copenhagen and Stockholm are now in the most flourishing circumstances and the highest credit. As a proof also of the prosperity of Russia in its pecuniary concerns, we may mention, that a loan-bank erected at St. Petersburg by the Empress Catherine, has been lately abolished, solely because the loans had accomplished the beneficent purposes for which they were granted, and had been almost entirely repaid to the government.

In Germany, the late droughts have produced a temporary scarcity of several of the primary articles of provisions. But these droughts have been every where so favourable to the perfect ripening of the grapes, and to the whole labours of the vintage, that the wines of



of this year are expected to prove, both in Germany and France, much more excellent in quality than any which have been obtained for a number of years backward. By the uncertainties of dominion, and the threats of warfare in Germany, an account of the indemnities, the sales at the last Frankfort fair, were very slow, small, and at low prices. Till these shall be finally settled, the course of trade at the German emporia, must, to the great disadvantage of this country, be considerably disturbed.

In Belgium, several manufacturing establishments of a nature to rival those of Great Britain, and instituted under the direction of persons from this country, are now exceedingly active and thriving. The merchants of that country declare their expectations, that if British manufactures shall continue to be rigorously prohibited, they may quickly produce for themselves, at a cheaper rate, almost all that they have been hitherto accustomed to derive from us. The institutions, establishment, and staple-rights, belonging to commerce at Brussels, are about to be transferred, under the authority of the government, to Antwerp, which will thus again become the grand emporium of the trade of the Netherlands.

By a late resolution of the Dutch government, every vessel that goes to the herring-fishery in the end of the season, is to receive, beside the general premium, common also to those which go early, a farther gratification of 300 florins. This measure has a tendency to excite the Dutch fishermen to eager rivalry with those of Scotland and England, who have gained, of late, so much by pursuing the fishery of herrings in the winter months. The greatest activity of trade is said, just now, to prevail in all the Dutch ports. All the seamen discharged from the military naval service, have been eagerly hired by the merchants.

In the year 1801, the Danish colony of Tranquebar received an addition of 183 persons to its population: eighty-eight deceased in the course of that year. In the public schools belonging to the Danish colonies, were 157 children: and sixty-four in the Portuguese school.

We mentioned in the Commercial Report for last month, the exhibition of French manufactures in the porticoes of the Louvre, during the five supplementary days of the French year 10, the days between the 17th and the 23d of September last. They were arranged in fifteen different classes of specimens. They have been examined by a jury consisting of Messrs. Vincent, Perrier, J. Montgolfier, L. B. Guyton—Morveau, Prony, Raymond, Bardel, Alard, Scipion Perrier, Molard, Bosc, Berthoud, Conté, and L. Costaz. 1. For manufactures in woollen, the first prize has been assigned by the voice of the jury, to Mr. Decretot, of Louviers. 2. For spun silks, Messrs. Jubie, of La Sone, have the first prize. 3. For Hair-cloths—Bardel, Rue Melée, No. 85. 4. For Linen-yarn, and Cloth—Boniface and Co. of Cambrai. 5. Laces—Mr. Boulay, of Alençon. 6. Cotton-yarn—Noël, of L'Épine, near Arpajon. 7. Cottonades and Ververets—Messrs. Bauwens, of Ghent. 8. Hosiery—Mr. Payn, of Troyes. 9. Paper—Mr. Johannot, of Annonay. 10. Mechanic Arts; watchmaking—Louis Berthoud, of Paris; Mathematical Instruments—Mr. Lenoir, of Paris; Coinage—Mr. Droz, lately in the service of Mr. M. Boulton, at Soho, but now of Paris; Machinery for Manufactures—Mr. Aubert, of Lyons; New Inventions in the Application of Science to the Improvement of Mechanical Instruments—Mr. Montgolfier, junior, No. 18, Jews'-street, Paris.—11. Preparation of Metals—Messrs. Colin de Cancey and Sercilly, of Soupes, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 12. Chemical Arts; Chemical Products.—Mr. Conté, of Paris; Pottery—Utichneider and Co.; Glasses and Crystals—Ladouepe Desougerais and Xavier Veytard; Leather and Skins—Fauller Kempff and Muntzer; Varnishes—Deharme and Dubaux; Dyeing—Mr. Fallois; Improvements in Fuel and Lights; Mr. Desarnod, of Paris. 13. Fine Arts—Mr. Anguste, goldsmith, Paris. 14. Works executed in Houses of Charity—Mr. Vincent, director of the manufactures at the Quinze-Vingts. 15. The fifteenth class consisted of articles from manufactures at the national expence to which no prizes were awarded. Such are the different classes of the manufactures exhibited, and the names of those who had the first prizes. The Bank at Paris for discounts to merchants only, was lately shut up by the government for its rivalry to the Bank of France, and its refusal to discount government-bills. It has been again opened; probably in consequence of the compliance of its directors with the government's demands.

The trade of America and Portugal with the port of Calcutta, amounted, in 1799—1800, to the value of 181,005 sicca rupees, in imports and in exports, to 7,130,372 sicca rupees. The imports of British subjects to the same port, in the same years, were only of the value of 4,787,101 sicca rupees; their exports, 766,649 sicca rupees.

The British 3 per cent. consols were, on Monday, October 25, at 68½. The holders of omnium having experienced great difficulties in consequence of the fall of the funds, have applied to the Bank for relief; who have granted them three months grace for the redemption of such part as is pledged to the Bank.

On the 21st of October the French 5 per cents. were at 53 francs 5 cents. The shares in the Bank of France, at 1220 francs.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE fineness of the season has enabled the farmers to put in their wheat crops with much facility and in a very perfect manner, even in the more northern parts of the island; and the late mild rains must have had a highly beneficial effect in promoting their vegetation.

The prices of grain still keep up. By the returns made up to the middle of October, wheat averaged, 61s. 8d.; barley, 25s. 10d.; oats, 19s. 10d.; and beans, 34s. 3d.

The potatoe and other root crops have been mostly taken up, in the more southern parts of the kingdom; and though in general good, in respect to quality, are not so large or productive as is often the case in less dry seasons.

The dryness of the season, in the beginning of the month, afforded good opportunities for putting manure upon the grass lands; and much was of course got out in those districts where it is the custom to apply it at this period of the year.

The pastures in many places have been so greatly refreshed and improved by the showers that have fallen during the last ten days, that the stock may remain in them, without any inconvenience, for some time to come, if the weather continues mild.

Mutton, in Smithfield market, fetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per stone of eight pounds, sinking the offal.

Hay still keeps its price; and fetches, at St. James's market, an average price of 6l.—Straw, in the same market, averages 2l.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of September, to the 24th of October, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*

Highest 30.21. Oct. 14, Wind N.

Lowest 29.28. Oct. 19, Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in } 58 hundredths of an inch.  
24 hours.

{ Between the middle of the day of the 12th inst. and the same hour of the 13th, the mercury rose from 29.39 to 29.97.

*Thermometer.*

Highest 73° Oct. 2, Wind W.

Lowest 28° Oct. 17, Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in } 16°  
24 hours.

{ In the morning of the 18th inst. the thermometer stood at 41°, and on the next day at the same hour it was as high as 57°.

The quantity of rain fallen the last month, and which was omitted to be mentioned in the preceding report, was equal to only 1.038 inches in depth: in the present month the quantity is equal to 2.162 inches in depth.

For several months we have observed that the changes in the density in the atmosphere have been inconsiderable: within the last fortnight these variations have been much greater. Several times, in the course of 24 hours, the height of the mercury in the barometer, has varied three, four, and even five-tenths.

To the twenty-seven days without rain mentioned in the last, may be added twelve more, making in the whole 39 days in succession without rain, with the exception only of a single storm. Although the mercury began to subside, on the 29th ult. when it stood at 30.16, and fell very gradually for the next four days to 29.53, yet there was no rain in this neighbourhood; but it rose for the next 36 hours, owing, probably, to a brisk wind; and on the 9th instant a little rain fell; on the 12th there was none; and since the 18th we have had several very grateful showers, that will fill the hearts of the husbandmen with joy and gladness.

The temperature of the atmosphere, has, likewise, been very changeable. The most material variation is noted above; but it must not be forgotten, that at half past seven in the morning of the 17th instant, the thermometer stood at 28, or four degrees below the freezing point; this degree of cold was accompanied with an exceedingly white frost; the difference then in the state of the thermometer between the mornings of the 17th and 19th of the present month was 29°, on the former it stood at 28°, on the latter at 57°.

The number of days without rain since the last report have been twenty-two: the wind has been in all points of the compass; but, out of the thirty days, it has blown nineteen from the westerly quarter of the heavens.